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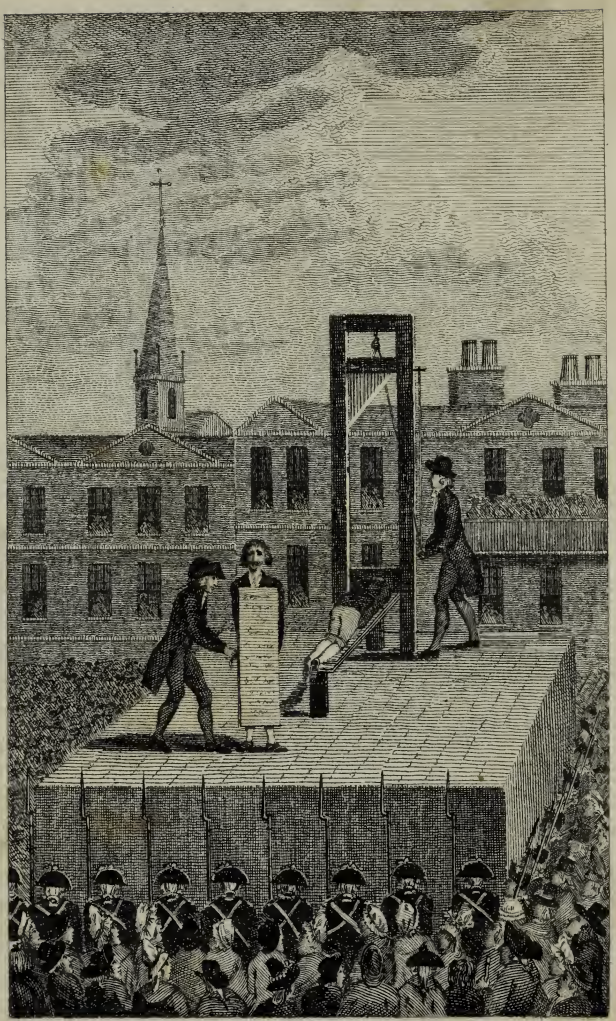

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EXECUTION at PARIS,

with la Guillotine *or the* Beheading Machine.

A

TRIP

TO

PARIS,

IN

JULY AND *AUGUST*,

1792.

BY MR. TWISS.

Dublin:
W. WILSON.

1793.

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TRIP

TO

PARIS.

ROAD FROM CALAIS. UNNECESSARY PASSPORTS. CHANTILLY.

THE following excurſion was undertaken for ſeveral reaſons: the firſt of which was, that though I had been many times in Paris before, yet I had not once been there ſince the Revolution, and I was deſirous of ſeeing how far a reſidence of a few years in France might be practicable and agreeable; ſecondly, a Counter-Revolution, or, at leaſt, ſome violent

meaſures were expected, and I was willing to be there at the time, if poſſible; and laſtly, I wanted to examine the gardens near Paris.

I muſt here premiſe that I ſent for a paſſport from the Secretary of State's office, which I knew could do no harm if it did no good, thinking I ſhould have it for nothing, and obtained one ſigned by Lord Grenville, but at the ſame time a demand was made for *two guineas and ſixpence* for the fees; now, as I have had paſſports from almoſt all the European nations, *all and every one* of which were *gratis*, I ſent the paſs back; it was however immediately returned to me, and I was told that, "A paſſport is never iſſued from that office without that fee, even if the party aſking for it changes his mind." *I paid the money, and that is all I ſhall ſay about the matter.*

Mr.

Mr. Chauvelin (the minister from France) sent me his pass *gratis*; those which I afterwards received in Paris from *Lord Gower*, and the very essential one from *Mr. Petion*, were likewise *gratis*.

That of *Mr. Chauvelin* has at the top a small engraving of three *Fleurs de Lys* between two oak branches, surmounted by a crown: at the bottom is another small engraving, with his cypher F. C. it was dated London, 17th July, 1792, 4th year of Liberty.

No passport of any kind is necessary to enter France. At Calais one was given to me by the magistrates, mentioning my age, stature, complexion, &c. and this would have been a sufficient permit for my going out of France by sea or by land, if the disturbances in Paris, of the 10th of August, had not happened.

I em-

I embarked at Dover on the 25th July, at one in the afternoon, and landed at Calais after a pleaſant paſſage of three hours and a half.

I immediately procured a national cockade, which was a ſilk ribband, with blue, white, and red ſtripes; changed twenty guineas for forty livres each, in paper, (the real value is not more than twenty-five livres) hired a *cabriolet*, or two wheeled poſt-chaiſe of *Deſſin*, (which was to take me to Paris, and bring me back in a month) for three *louis d'ors* in money, bought a poſt-book, drank a bottle of Burgundy, and ſet off directly for *Marquiſe* (about fifteen miles) where I paſſed the night.

The next day, 26th, I proceeded only to *Abbeville*, and it was ten at night when I got there, becauſe a gentleman in the chaiſe with me, and another gentleman

gentleman and his wife, who had not been in France before, and who accompanied us all the way to Paris, wiſhed to ſee Boulogne. We accordingly walked round the ramparts, and then went on.

The 27th we remained a few hours at *Amiens*, and ſaw the cathedral, and the engine which ſupplies the city with water, called *La Tour d'Eau*. We ſlept at *Breteuil*, which is a paltry town *(Bourg.)*

The 28th. We were five hours occupied in ſeeing *Chantilly*. This palace is the moſt magnificent of any in Europe, not belonging to a ſovereign. In the cabinet of natural hiſtory, (which has lately been very conſiderably augmented, by the addition of that of *Mr. Valmont de Bomare*, who arranged the whole) I obſerved the *fœtus* of a whale, about fourteen inches long, preſerved in ſpirits;

and the ſkin of a wolf ſtuffed. I ſaw this identical wolf at *Montargis*, a palace beyond *Fontainebleau*, in 1784, ſoon after it had been ſhot. The carp came, as uſual, to be fed by hand. Some of them are ſaid to have been here above a century. As to the gardens, they are well known; all that I ſhall ſay is, that they do not contain a ſingle curious tree, ſhrub, or flower. We hired a landau, at the inn, to drive us about theſe gardens, and in the evening proceeded to *St. Denis*, which is only a ſingle poſt from Paris, where we remained, as it would not have been ſo convenient to ſeek for a lodging there at night.

The next day, Sunday 29th, early in the morning, we entered Paris, and put up at the *Hotel d'Eſpagne*, *Rue du Colombier*, and in the evening went to the opera of *Coriſandre*.

EXPENSES.

THE whole expenſes of our journey from Calais to Paris was as follows. The diſtance is thirty-four poſts and a half, the laſt of which muſt be paid double.* The two chaiſes were each drawn by two horſes, at 30 ſous per horſe, and 20 ſous to each poſtilion per poſt, is 35 and a half poſts, at eight *livres*, is - - - - - *Livres* 284

Greaſing the wheels and extra gratifications to drivers, about 32

The fees for ſeeing *Chantilly*, including the hire of a carriage, 24

Inns on the road, four days and four nights, about 200

Liv. 540

This,

* A poſt is about two leagues, or between four and ſix miles, as the poſthouſes are not exactly at the ſame diſtance from each other.

This, at 40 livres per guinea, amounts to thirteen guineas and a half; to which muſt be added, for the hire of the two chaiſes to Paris, three *Louis* in money, adequate to three pounds ſterling, which altogether amounts to about four guineas each perſon, travelling poſt above two hundred miles, and faring ſumptuouſly on the road, drinking Burgundy and Champagne, and being as well received at the inns as if the expenſes had been quadrupled. One hot meal a day, at three *livres* a head, one *livre* for each bed, and the wine paid for apart, was the cuſtomary allowance. After this manner I have travelled ſeveral times all over France, to *Bourdeaux*, *Toulouſe*, *Montpelier*, *Marſeille*, *Toulon*, *Hieres*, *Avignon*, *Lyon*, *&c.*

Had the exchange been at par, the expenſe would have been doubled, in Engliſh money; but even then would have

have been very reaſonable, compared to the coſt of a ſimilar journey in England.

At Paris I received 42 livres 15 ſous for each guinea; ſoon after which I was paid forty-two livres for every pound ſterling which I drew on London: on my return to Calais I found the exchange to be forty-four livres per guinea, and once it was as high as forty-nine. This, of courſe, very much injures the trade between England and France; but, for the ſame reaſon, Engliſh families reſiding in France at preſent, almoſt double their income, by drawing bills on London for ſuch income, and it will probably be many years before the exchange will be at *par* again.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS. CHESSMEN. TREE OF LIBERTY. CRUCIFIXES. VIRGINS. SAINTS. BISHOPS. OLD WOMEN, &c.

THE whole way from Calais to Paris the land was in the higheſt ſtate of cultivation.

The ſandy ſoil near the gates of Calais abounded with the *Chelidonium Glaucium*, or common yellow horned poppy.

The firſt vines on this road are about a mile on this ſide of Breteuil.

Between St. Juſt and Clermont is a magnificent *chateau* and garden belonging to the *ci-devant Duc de Fitzjames:* this ſeat has never been deſcribed; it is not ſhewn to ſtrangers at preſent, as the proprietor is emigrated.

The

The country all around Chantilly, conſiſts of corn-fields; formerly it appeared barren, becauſe the immenſe quantity of game which infeſted and over-ran it devoured all the crops and ruined the farmers, who were ſent to the gallies if they ſhot a bird.

I paſſed this way in 1783 and 1784, and ſaw vaſt numbers of pheaſants, partridges, and hares croſs the road, and feed by the ſide of it, as tame as poultry in a farm-yard; but at preſent the game is all deſtroyed; neither are there any more wild boars in the foreſt, which is of 7600 acres. Theſe animals ſtill inhabit the foreſt of *Fontainebleau*. This foreſt (which covers almoſt four times as much ground as that of *Chantilly*)* contains a greater number of trees, of a more enormous

* It is about five ſquare miles, or rather, eight miles in length, and from two to four miles in breadth.

mous ſize, than I have ſeen in any other part of Europe, growing amongſt rocks and ſtones equally remarkable for their dimenſions. I know not of any parallel to the *ſublime-beautiful*, and to the wild and romantic grandeur of the ſcenery here diſplayed. The landſcapes of *Salvator Roſa* appear to have been taken from natural objects, ſimilar to thoſe which are here ſeen. It is only forty miles from Paris.

In the treaſury of the Abbey at *St. Denis* were formerly preſerved the Cheſsmen of *Charlemagne*; theſe I deſcribed in the firſt volume of *Cheſs*, publiſhed in 1787; they are now either *ſtolen or ſtrayed*, and will probably never more be heard of.

All the horſes (many of which were ſtone-horſes) we had occaſion to make uſe of along this road were very gentle, and

and ſo were the cattle which were feeding on the graſs growing on the borders of the cornfields, (without any incloſure) which they were prevented from entering by a ſtring tied to their horns, one end of which was ſometimes held by a child of five or ſix years old. The people here are very merciful and kind to their beaſts. I have ſeen droves of oxen walking leiſurely through the green markets in the cities, ſmelling at the vegetables, and driven to the ſlaughter-houſe by children. There are no inſtances here of mad oxen, mad dogs, or run-away horſes.

In every one of the towns between Calais and Paris a full-grown tree (generally a poplar) has been planted in the market-place, with many of its boughs and leaves; theſe laſt being withered, it makes but a diſmal appearance; on the top of this tree or pole is a red wooll-

en or cotton night-cap, which is called the *Cap of Liberty*, with ſtreamers about the pole, of red, blue and white ribbands.

I ſaw ſeveral ſtatues of ſaints, both within and without the churches (and in Paris likewiſe) with ſimilar caps, and ſeveral crucifixes with the national cockade of ribbands tied to the left arm of the image on the croſs, but not one with the cockade in its proper place; the reaſon of which I know not.

I was both ſurpriſed and ſorry to ſee the wooden images, many of them as large as the life, on croſſes, painted with the natural colours, to the amount of perhaps twenty between *Calais* and *Paris*, ſtill ſuffered to remain nuiſances on the ſide of the road. The *perpendicular* of each croſs being ſeaſoned, by having been expoſed many years to the open air,

air, might make a couple of excellent pike ſtaves ;* but the remainder would, as far as I know, be of no other uſe than for fuel.

Another abſurdity which has not been attended to as yet is, that moſt of the almanacks, even that which is prefixed to Mr. *Rabaut's* Account of the Revolution, contain againſt every day in the year, the name of ſome ſaint or other, male or female ; ſome of them martyrs, and others not, others archangels, angels, arch-biſhops, biſhops, popes, and virgins, to the number of twenty-four, and of theſe, four were martyrs into the bargain ; and this at a time when churches are ſelling by auction and pulling down, when the convents are turned into barracks, when there is neither monk nor nun to be

* This was written after I had become familiarized to pikes.

be ſeen in the kingdom, nor yet any *Abbè*, and when no prieſt dares appear in any ſacerdotal garment, or even with any thing which might mark him as an eccleſiaſtic. It muſt however be acknowledged, that the ſaints have loſt all their credit in France, and of courſe ſo have the *Bienheureux*, or *Bleſſed*. In order to arrive at ſaint-hood, the candidate muſt firſt have died *en odeur de Sainteté*, which, were it not too ludicrous, might be tranſlated *ſmelling of holineſs;* he was then created a *Bienheureux*, and after he had been dead a century, the pope might canonize him if he pleaſed; after which he, the ſaint, might work miracles if he could, or let it alone.

France formerly contained eighteen arch-biſhopricks, and one hundred and thirteen biſhopricks; the *Arch ones* are all aboliſhed, and likewiſe forty-ſeven of the

the others ; there are, however, plenty remaining, no leſs than ſeventy-three, which includes ſeven new ones, and one in *Corſica*.

The churches in Paris are not much frequented on the week days, at preſent; I found a few old women on their knees in ſome of them, hearing maſs; and, at the ſame time, at the other end of one of theſe churches, commiſſaries were ſitting and entering the names of volunteers for the army.

The iron rails in the churches which part the choir from the nave, and alſo thoſe which encompaſs chapels and tombs, are all ordered to be converted into heads for pikes.

On Sundays, before the 10th of Auguſt, the churches were ſtill reſorted to,

but by no means crowded ; I know not whether this be the caſe now.

All the *jours de fête*, holidays, are very judiciouſly aboliſhed, and likewiſe *les jours gras*, *et maigres*, (Fleſh and meagre days).

All ſhops are allowed to be open, and every trade carried on on Sundays, notwithſtanding which, few are open excepting thoſe where proviſions are ſold ; the inhabitants chuſing to have one day's relaxation in ſeven, to take a little freſh air, and to appear well dreſſed.

WALL ROUND PARIS. NEW BRIDGE. FIELD OF THE FEDERATION. BASTILLE.

THERE is a Wall which encompaſſes Paris, of about twelve feet high and two feet thick, about nine miles long on the North ſide, and five on the South ſide; this was built juſt before the Revolution, and was intended to prevent goods from being ſmuggled into Paris. On the North ſide are thirty-ſix barriers, and on the other ſide eighteen; of theſe fifty-four I ſaw only ten. They were intended for the officers of the cuſtoms; at preſent they are uſed as guard-rooms. Moſt of them are magnificent buildings, of white ſtone, ſome like temples, others like chapels; ſeveral of theſe are deſcribed in the new *Paris Guides;*

Guides ; but views of none of them have as yet been engraven.*

A bridge of white ſtone was juſt finiſhed and opened for the paſſage of carriages; it was begun in 1787, it is of five arches, the centre arch is ninety-ſix feet wide, the two collateral ones eighty-ſeven feet each, and the other two ſeventy-eight, each of theſe arches forms part of a circle, whoſe centre is conſiderably under the level of the water ; it is thrown over the river from the *Place de Louis XV.* to the *Palais Bourbon.*

The *Champ de la Federation*, formerly *Champ de Mars*, is a field which ſerved for the exerciſes of the pupils of the Royal military School ; it is a regular parallelogram of nine hundred yards long,

* The *Rotunda d'Orleans*, in this wall, at the back of the gardens of the *ci-devant* Duke of that name is worthy of obſervation.

long, and three hundred yards broad, excluſive of the ditches by which it is bounded, and of the quadruple rows of trees on each ſide; but if theſe are included the breadth is doubled. At one extremity is the magnificent building abovementioned, † and the river runs at the foot of the other. In this field is formed the largeſt *Circus* in the world, being eight hundred yards long and four hundred broad; it is bordered by a ſlope of forty yards broad, and of which the higheſt part is ten feet above the level ground; the lower part is cut into

† In 1788 the ſchool was ſuppreſſed, the ſcholars were placed in the army, or in country colleges, and the building is intended, when the neceſſary alterations are completed, to be one of the four hoſpitals which are to replace that of the *Hotel-Dieu*. This hoſpital is in ſuch a bad ſituation, being in the midſt of Paris, that a quarter of the patients die. It contains only two thouſand beds; each of the four new hoſpitals is to contain twelve hundred beds.

into thirty rows, gradually elevated above each other, and on theſe rows or ridges a hundred and ſixty thouſand perſons may ſit commodiouſly; the upper part may contain about a hundred and fifty thouſand perſons ſtanding, of which every one may ſee equally well what is doing in the *Circus*. The National confederation was firſt held here, 14th July, 1790, and at that time a wooden bridge was thrown on boats over the river for convenience.

Of the *Baſtille* nothing remains but the foundations; it was demoliſhed and levelled with the ground in about eleven months; the expenſes amounted to about twenty thouſand pounds ſterling. The materials were ſold for half that ſum, and the nation paid the remainder. And on the 14th of July, 1790, the anniverſary of the day of its having been taken, a long maſt was erected in the

the middle of the place where it ſtood, crowned with flowers and ribbands, and bearing this ſimple and expreſſive inſcription: *Ici on Danſe.* Here is dancing.

COINS AND TOKENS.

In the *Hotel de la Monnoye* (the Mint) I procured ſome new coins. The ſilver crown piece of ſix livres has on one ſide the king's head in profile, round which is *Louis XVI. Roi des Francois*, 1792; over this date is a ſmall lion paſſant, being a Mint mark. The reverſe, is a human figure with an enormous pair of wings,* holding a book in its left hand, which book reſts on an altar, and with its other is repreſented as if writing in it; the word *Conſtitution* is already ſeen there. The figure is naked, except a ſlight drapery on the left arm; behind the figure is a bundle of ſtaves, like

* There is to be a new coinage without the king's profile, and it is to be hoped theſe wings, or rather the whole figure, will be left out.

like the Roman Faſces, ſurmounted by the cap of liberty, and behind the altar is a cock ſtanding on one leg; the inſcription is *Regne de la Loi. L'An 4 de la Liberté.* Beſides this, there are two other Mint marks, one a ſmall lyre, and the other the letter A; at the foot of the altar is *Dupré*, the name of the perſon who engraved the die; and on the edge is *La Nation, La Loi, et le Roi*, in *Relievo.*

There are no new half crowns. The dies of the new thirty and fifteen ſol pieces are juſt like that of the crown, except that their value is ſtamped on them 30 *Sols*, 15 *Sols*, and that there is no inſcription on the edge.

There are two other coins, made of a ſort of bell-metal; one of two *Sols*, with the king's profile; inſcription and date like thoſe on the ſilver coin, and

on the reverſe the *Faſces* and cap, between two oak branches, and the inſcription, *La Nation, La Loi, Le Roi. L'An 4 de la Liberté.* 2 *S.* The other of half this ſize, and with the ſame impreſſions, except that its value is ſpecified thus, 12 D. or *Deniers*, equal to one *Sol.*

I have not ſeen any new Louis. No paper money or aſſignats is known in the Mint; I bought ſome coins here, and paid for them in guineas, which are current for twenty-five livres. There are twelve or fourteen mills, which were all at work in coining crown pieces, and likewiſe ſeveral hammering machines, one of which was coining 2 *Sols* pieces.

Beſides the national coins, ſeveral tradeſmen have been permitted to fabricate ſilver and copper medals or *tokens*, for public convenience; the moſt beautiful

tiful of which are thoſe of *M. Monneron.* The largeſt is of almoſt pure copper, exactly of the ſize and thickneſs of the crown piece; in an oval is repreſented a female figure with a helmet on, ſitting on an elevated place, on which is *Dupré f.* (or fecit) holding a book, inſcribed *Conſtitution des François*; at her ſide is a ſhield with the arms of France, and at her feet an altar, on one ſide of which is the profile of the king; ſeveral ſoldiers are repreſented extending their right arms, as if taking the oath; at top is *Pacte Federatif*; at bottom 14 *Juillet*, 1790; round the oval *vivre libres ou mourir*, which is repeated in one of the banners carried by a ſoldier. On the reverſe in a circle, is *Medaille de confiance de cinq-ſols rembourſable en aſſignats de* 50$^{L.}$ *et au deſſus. L'An IV. de la Liberté*; round this is *Monneron Freres Negocians à Paris*, 1792; and on the edge

edge is cut *Departemens de Paris, Rhone et Loire. Du Gard.*

I have another of theſe pieces, not quite ſo large nor ſo well executed; one of the ſides is ſimilar to that already deſcribed; on the other is *Medaille qui ſe vend 5 Sols à Paris chez Monneron patentè. L'An IV. de la Liberté.* Round this is, *Revolution Françaiſe*, 1792; and on the edge, *Bon pour les 83 Departemens.* I am told this was made at Birmingham.

The other token of the ſame merchant is rather larger and thicker than our halfpenny. On one ſide is a woman ſitting, with a ſtaff in her right hand with the cap of liberty; her left arm leans on a ſquare tablet, on which are the words, *Droits de l'Homme. Artic. V.** the

* This article is, "The law has the right of prohibiting only thoſe actions which are hurtful to ſociety."

the ſun ſhines juſt over her head, and behind her is a cock perched on half a fluted column; round the figure, *Liberté ſous la Loi*, and underneath, *L'An III. de la Liberté.* On the reverſe, *Medaille de confiance de deux ſols à echanger contre des aſſignats de* 50^L. *et au deſſus.* 1791. Round this the merchant's name, as in the firſt; and on the edge, *Bon pour Bord. Marſeil. Lyon. Rouen. Nant. et Straſb.*

I have ſeen a ſilver token almoſt as big as a ſhilling. On one ſide is repreſented a woman ſitting, leaning with her left arm on a large open book, at her right is a cock perched on half a fluted column; and the inſcription round theſe figures is, *Le Fevre, Le Sage et Comp^ie. n^gt. à Paris.*

On the reverſe is *B. P.* (bon pour) 20 *Sols à echanger en aſſignats* de 50^L.

and round this, *et au deſſus l'an* 4 *me de la Liberté*, 1792. †

In this Hotel is the cabinet of the royal ſchool of mineralogy, which Mr. Le Sage has been four and twenty years in forming and analyzing; it is contained in a magnificent building, with a dome and gallery almoſt entirely of marble.

† This and the former *echanger*, *&c. and rembourſable*, *&c.* appear to be ſuperfluous.

THEATRES.

AT this time there were ten regular theatres open every evening. The firſt and moſt ancient of which is the Opera, or Royal Academy of Muſic. The old houſe which was in the Palais Royal, was burnt in 1781, and the preſent houſe, near St. Martin's Gate, was built in ſeventy-five days. The number of performers, vocal and inſtrumental, dancers, &c. employed in this theatre is about four hundred and thirty. The price of admiſſion to the firſt boxes is ſeven livres ten ſous, about ſix ſhillings and five pence, (or three ſhillings and nine pence as the exchange then was.)

2. The *French* playhouſe is at preſent called *Theatre de la Nation.* In the veſtibule

tibule or porch is a marble ſtatue of *Voltaire*, ſitting in an arm chair; it is near the Luxembourg.

3. The Italian theatre behind the *Boulevart Richelieu*. Notwithſtanding the name, nothing but French pieces, and French muſic, are performed here.

4. Theatre *de Monſieur*. *Rue Feydeau*. Comedies and operas are performed here, three times a week in the Italian, and the other days in the French language; for which purpoſe two ſets of players are engaged at this houſe.

5 Theatre Français. Rue de Richelieu. At theſe four theatres the price of admiſſion into the boxes was a crown.

6. Theatre de la Rue de Louvois.

7. Theatre

7. Theatre Français. Rue de Bondy.

8. Theatre de la Demoiſelle Montanſier, au Palais Royal. The box price of theſe three laſt was half a crown.

9. Theatre du Marais, quartier St. Antoine.

10. Theatre de Moliere. Rue St. Martin.

To theſe muſt be added about five and twenty more; the beſt of which is the *Theatre de l'ambigu comique*, on the North *Boulevarts*;* the box price was half

* Theſe *Boulevarts* were made in 1536, and planted with four rows of trees in 1668; theſe beautiful walks are too well known to be deſcribed here; they are 2400 *Toiſes* (4800 yards, or almoſt three miles) long. The South Boulevarts are planted in the ſame manner, were finiſhed in 1761, and are 3683 *Toiſes*, or fathom (above four miles) in length.

half a crown. The others were rope dancers, and ſuch kind of ſpectacles as *Sadler's Wells*, &c. and the prices from two ſhillings down to ſixpence. The French themſelves, laughing at the great increaſe of their theatres, ſaid, " We ſhall ſhortly have a public ſpectacle per ſtreet, an actor per houſe, a muſician per cellar, and an author per garret.

PANTHEON. JACOBINS. QUAI VOLTAIRE. RUE ROUSSEAU. COCKADES.

THE new church of *Sainte Genevieve* was begun in 1757; but the building was diſcontinued during the laſt war; in 1784 it was reſumed, and is at preſent almoſt finiſhed. The whole length of the front is thus inſcribed in very large gilt capitals: *Aux grands hommes: la Patrie reconnoiſſante.* To great men: their grateful country. And over the entrance: *Pantheon François. L'An III de la Liberté.*

As to the ſize of Paris, I ſaw two very large plans of that city and of London, on the ſame ſcale, on which it was ſaid, that Paris covered 5,280,000 ſquare *Toiſes*, and London only 3,900,000.

A *Toiſe*

A *Toiſe* is two yards; and from the plan it appeared to be near the truth.

The new buildings which ſurround the garden of the Palais Royal form a parallelogram, that for beauty is not to be matched in Europe. They conſiſt of ſhops, coffee-houſes, muſic-rooms, four of which are in cellars, taverns, gaming-houſes, &c. and the whole ſquare is almoſt always full of people. The ſquare is 234 yards in length, and 100 in breadth; the portico which ſurrounds it conſiſts of 180 arches.

The celebrated *Jacobins* are a club, conſiſting at preſent of about 1300 members, and ſo called, becauſe the place of meeting is in the hall which was formerly the library of the convent of that name, in the *Rue St. Honoré*, about 300 yards diſtant from the National Aſſembly. The proper name of the club is,

Society

Society of the Friends of the Conſtitution. There are three or four other ſocieties of leſs note.

The *Quai*, which was formerly called *des Theatins*, is at preſent named *Quai Voltaire*, in honor of that philoſopher, who died there in the houſe of the Marquis de *Villette*, in 1778.

The ſtreet which was formerly called *Platriere*, and in which the general poſt-office is ſituated, is called *Rue Jean Jaques Rouſſeau*, in honour of that writer, who reſided ſome time in this ſtreet. I found him here in 1776, and he copied ſome muſic for me: he had no other books at that time than an Engliſh *Robinſon Cruſoe* and an Italian *Taſſo's Jeruſalem.* He died 1ſt July, 1778, very ſoon after Voltaire, at the country ſeat of le Marquis *de Girardin*, about

ten leagues from Paris; and is buried there, in a ſmall iſland.

And the ſtreet which was formerly called *Chauſſe d' Antin* is now named *Rue de Mirabeau*, in honour of the late patriot of that name.

The church *des Innocens* was pulled down in 1786, and the vaſt *cimetière* (burying ground) was filled up. Every night, during ſeveral months, carts were employed in carrying the bones found there, to other grounds out of Paris: it is now a market for vegetables. Very near this place was a fountain, which is mentioned in letters patent ſo long ago as 1273. It was rebuilt with extraordinary magnificence in 1550, repaired in 1708, and at laſt, in 1788, carefully removed to the center of the market, where it now ſtands.

The new *Quai de Gefvres* was conſtructed in 1787, and all the ſhops which formed a long narrow alley for foot paſſengers only, were deſtroyed.

At this time no perſon was permitted to walk in any other part of the *Tuileries* gardens than on the terrace of the *Feuillans*, which is parallel to the *Rue St. Honoré*, under the windows of the *National Aſſembly:* the only fence to the other part of the garden was a blue ribband extended between two chairs.

Hitherto cockades of ſilk had been worn, the *ariſtocrats* wore ſuch as were of a paler blue and red, than thoſe worn by the *democrats*, and the former were even diſtinguiſhed by their carriages, on which a cloud was painted upon the arms, which entirely obliterated them, (of theſe I ſaw above thirty in the evening *promenade*, in the *Bois de Boulogne:*) but

but on the 30th of July, every perſon was compelled by the people to wear a linen cockade, without any diſtinction in the red and blue colours.

EXECUTION OF TWO CRIMINALS, WITH A BEHEADING MACHINE.

ON the 4th of Auguſt a criminal was beheaded, in the *Place de Gréve*. I did not ſee the execution, becauſe, as the hour is never ſpecified, I might have waited many hours in a crowd, from which there is no extricating one's ſelf. I was there immediately after, and ſaw the machine, which was juſt going to be taken away. I went into a coffee-houſe and made a drawing, which is here engraven. It is called *la Guillotine*, from the name of the perſon who firſt brought it into uſe in Paris: that at *Liſle* is called *le Louiſon*, for a ſimilar reaſon. In Engliſh it is termed a maiden*.

 I have

* Mr. Pennant, in the ſecond volume of his Tour in Scotland, has given a long account of ſuch

I have ſeen the following ſeven engravings of ſuch an inſtrument. The moſt

ſuch a machine, from which the following particulars are taken. " It was confined to the limits of the foreſt of Hardwick, or the eighteen towns and hamlets within its precincts. The execution was generally at Halifax: Twenty-five criminals ſuffered during the reign of Queen Elizabeth: the records before that time were loſt. Twelve more were executed between 1623 and 1650, after which it is ſuppoſed the privilege was no more exerted.——This machine is now deſtroyed; but there is one of the ſame kind, in a room under the Parliament houſe, at Edinburgh, where it was introduced by the Regent Morton, who took a model of it as he paſſed through Halifax, and at length ſuffered by it himſelf. It is in form of a painters eaſel, and about ten feet high; at four feet from the bottom is a croſs-bar, on which the felon laid his head, which was kept down by another placed above. In the inner edges of the frame are grooves; in theſe is placed a ſharp axe, with a vaſt weight of lead, ſupported at the ſummit by a peg: to that peg is faſtened a cord, which the executioner cutting, the axe falls, and beheads the criminal. If he

was

moſt ancient is engraven on wood, merely outlines, and very badly drawn; it is in *Petrus de Natalibus Catalogus Sanctorum*, 1510.

There was a German tranſlation of ſome of *Petrarch's* Works, publiſhed in 1520; this contains an engraving in wood, repreſenting an execution, with a great number of figures, correctly drawn.

Aldegrever, in 1553, publiſhed another print on this ſubject.

The fourth is in *Achillis Bocchii Quæſtiones Symbolicæ*, 1550.

There is one in *Cats's* Dutch Emblems, 1650.

And

was condemned for ſtealing a horſe or a cow, the ſtring was tied to the beaſt, which pulled out the peg and became the executioner.

And the two laſt are in *Golfrieds's* Hiſtorical Chronicles, in German, folio, 1674. Theſe five laſt are engraven on copper.

In all theſe repreſentations the axe is either ſtraight or ſemicircular, but always horizontal. The ſloping poſition of the French axe appears to be the beſt calculated for celerity.

Machines of this kind are at preſent made uſe of for executions throughout all France, and criminals are put to death in no other manner.

The following is the account of an execution, which I had from an eye-witneſs.

The crowd began to aſſemble at ten in the morning, and waited, expoſed to the intenſe heat of the ſun in the middle of July, till four in the afternoon,

when

when the criminals, a Marquis and a Prieſt, were brought, in two coaches; they were condemned for having forged *aſſignats*.

The Marquis aſcended the ſcaffold firſt; he was as pale as if he had already been dead, and he endeavoured to hide his face, by pulling his hair over it; there were two executioners, dreſſed in black, on the ſcaffold, one of whom immediately tied a plank of about 18 inches broad, and an inch thick, to the body of the Marquis, as he ſtood upright, faſtening it about the arms, the belly, and the legs; this plank was about four feet long, and came almoſt up to his chin; a prieſt who attended, then applied a crucifix to his mouth, and the two executioners directly laid him on his belly on the bench, lifted up the upper part of the board which was to receive his neck, adjuſted his head

head properly, then ſhut the board and pulled the ſtring which is faſtened to the peg at the top of the machine, which lifted up a latch, and down came the axe; the head was off in a moment, and fell into a baſket which was ready to receive it, the executioner took it out and held it up by the hair to ſhow the populace, and then put it into another baſket along with the body: very little blood had iſſued as yet.

The Prieſt was now taken out of the coach, from which he might have ſeen his companion ſuffer; the bloody axe was hoiſted up, and he underwent the ſame operation exactly. Each of theſe executions laſted about a minute in all, from the moment of the criminal's aſcending the ſcaffold to that of the body's being taken away. It was now ſeen that the body of the Marquis made ſuch a violent expiration that the belly raiſed the lid

of

of the baſket it was in, and the blood ruſhed out of the great arteries in torrents.

The windows of the *Place de Grêve* were, as uſual on ſuch occaſions, filled with ladies.* Many perſons were performing on violins, and trumpets, in order to paſs the time away, and to relieve the tedioufneſs of expectation.

I have on ſeveral other days ſeen felons ſitting on ſtools on this ſcaffold, with their hands tied, and their arms and bodies faſtened to a ſtake by a girth, bare-

* Mrs. Robinſon tells me, that when ſhe was at Paris, a few years ago, her *valet de place*, came early one morning, informing her there would be a *grand ſpectacle*, and wanted to know if he ſhould hire a place for her. This ſuperb ſpectacle was no other than the execution of two murderers, who were to be broken alive on the wheel, in the Place de Grève, on that day. She however ſays, that ſhe declined going.

bareheaded, with an inſcription over their heads, ſpecifying their crimes and puniſhment; they are generally thus expoſed during five or ſix hours, and then ſent to priſon, or to the gallies according to the ſentence.

VERSAILLES. BOTANY. SOUNDING MERIDIANS.

I went once to Verſailles; there is hardly any thing in the palace but the bare walls, a very few of the looking-glaſſes, tapeſtry, and large pictures remaining, as it has now been near two years uninhabited. I croſſed the great canal on foot; there was not a drop of water in it.

In the *Menagerie* I ſaw the Rhinoceros, which has been 23 years there; there is likewiſe a lion, with a little dog in the ſame den as his companion, and a zebra.

The collection of orange trees cannot be matched in any country where theſe

trees do not grow naturally; the number is about ſix hundred, the largeſt trunk is about fifteen inches in diameter, and the age of the moſt ancient of theſe trees exceeds three centuries.

The *Jardin Potager*, or kitchen garden, is of fifty acres, divided into about five or ſix and twenty ſmall gardens, of one, two, or three acres, walled round, both for ſhelter to the plants, and for training fruit trees againſt. One of theſe gardens, of two acres, was, entirely allotted to the culture of melons, and theſe were all of the warty *rock cantalupe* kind, and were growing under hand glaſſes, in the manner of our late cucumbers for pickling.

The ſeaſon had been ſo unfavourable for wall-fruit, that (as the gardener told me) all theſe gardens had yielded leſs than a dozen peaches and nectarines.

The

The fruit was ſent regularly to the Royal Family in Paris.

There is a botanical garden at the *Petit Trianon*, in the park of Verſailles, but the perſon who ſhows it was out of the way, ſo that I did not ſee it.

I paſſed ſeveral mornings in the Botanical National Garden, *(ci-devant Jardin du Roi.)* That part of the garden which contains the botanical collection is ſeparated from the other part, which is open to the public at large, by iron paliſades. The names of the plants are painted on ſquare plates of tin, ſtuck in the ground on the ſide of each plant. I ſaw a *Strelitzia*, which was there called *Ravenala*, (probably from ſome modern botaniſt's name) *Mr. Thouin*, who ſuperintends this garden, ſaid to me, "We will not have any ariſtocratic plants, neither will we call the new Planet by any

any other name than that of its diſcoverer, *Herſchel.*" I neglected to aſk him why the plant might not retain its original and proper name of *Heliconia Bihai?*

I here found the *Anaſtatica Hierochuntica*, or *Roſe of Jericho*, which I ſought for in vain for ſeveral years, and advertiſed for in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for January 1791, and in the newspapers. Many deſcriptions and figures of this plant are to be found in old books, and the dried plants are frequently to be met with. Old *Gerard* very juſtly ſays, "The coiner ſpoiled the name in the mint, for of all plants that have been written of, there is not any more unlike unto the roſe." The annexed figure repreſents a ſingle plant; it had been tranſplanted into a deep pot, which had been filled with earth, ſo as to make it appear like two plants. The ſtalks are ſhrubby, the leaves are fleſhy, and of a glaucous

glaucous or ſea-green colour. The *corolla* conſiſts of four very ſmall white petals. Its ſcientific deſcription may be found in *Linnæus**. One of the *ſilicles* is drawn magnified.

Mr. Thouin pointed out to me a new and very beautiful ſpecies of *Zinnia*, of which the flower is twice the ſize of that of the common ſort, and of a deep purple colour: a new *verbaſcum*, from the Levant; it was about four feet high, the leaves were almoſt as woolly as thoſe of the *Stachys lanata*, and terminated in a point like a ſpur; it had not yet flowered. And a new *ſolanum*, with ſpines the colour of gold.

He recommended the flower of the *ſpilanthus braſiliana*, which our nurſerymen call *Verbeſina acmella* as an excellent dentifrice.

* *Genera plantarum*, 798.

I alſo found here the *amethyſtea cærulea:* this annual has been loſt in England above twenty years.*

The *datura faſtuoſo*, the French call *Trompette du jugement a trois fleurs l'une dans l'autre*; I have myſelf raiſed theſe with triple flowers, both purple and white, though ſome of our nurſerymen pretended the flowers were never more than double. The *anthemis arabica*, a very ſingular and pretty annual. A *zinnia hybrida*, which laſt has not yet been cultivated in England. Twenty-two ſorts of *medicago polymorpha*, *(ſnails and hedgehogs)* of theſe I had ſeen only four in England.

Here was a ſmall ſingle moſs-roſe plant, in a pot, which is the only one I ever

* The ſeeds which are ſold in the London ſhops, for thoſe of this plant, are thoſe of the *hyſſopus bracteatus*.

I ever ſaw in France. The air is too hot for thoſe roſes, and for the ſame reaſon none of the American plants, ſuch as the *magnolia* tulip tree *kalmia*, &c. thrive in France, though kept in pots in the ſhade and well watered; the heat of the atmoſphere dries the trunk of theſe trees. But there are many other plants, to the growth of which the climate is much more favourable than it is in England. In the open part of this garden are a great number of *bignonia-catalpa* trees, which were then in flower, reſembling horſe-cheſnut flowers at a diſtance, but much larger and more beautiful; and many *nerium oleander* trees, in wooden cheſts; ſeveral of theſe trees are about eight feet high and the trunk a foot in diameter; they were then full of flowers of all the ſorts, ſingle and double, red and white: theſe are placed in the green-houſe in the winter.

On a mount in this garden is a *meridian ſonnant* (ſounding meridian) this is an iron mortar which holds four pounds of gunpowder, it is loaded every morning, and exactly at noon the ſun diſcharges the piece by means of a burning glaſs, ſo placed that the *focus* at that moment fires the powder in the touch-hole. The firſt meridian that was made of this kind is in the garden of the *Palais Royal*, at the top of one of the houſes: I could not ſee it, but it is thus deſcribed in the *Paris Guide:* "The touch-hole of the cannon is two inches long and half a line (the twentieth part of an inch) broad, this length is placed in the direction of the meridian line. Two *tranſoms* or *croſsſtaves* placed vertically on a horizontal plane, ſupport a *lens* or burning glaſs, which, by their means, is fixed according to the ſun's height monthly, ſo as to cauſe the *focus* to be exactly over the touch-hole at noon. It is ſaid to have

have been invented by *Rouſſeau.*" Small meridians of this ſort are ſold in the ſhops; theſe are dials of about a foot ſquare, engraven on marble, with a little braſs cannon and a *lens.*

The market for plants and flowers in pots, and for noſegays, is kept on the *Quai de la Megiſſerie*, twice a week, very early in the morning; the following were the moſt abundant: *Nerium*, double flowering pomegranate, *vinca roſea*, (Madagaſcar periwinkle) *prickly lantana*, *peruvian heliotropium* (turnſole) tuberoſes, with very large and numerous ſingle and double flowers, and very great quantities of common ſweet baſil, which is much uſed in cookery.

I viſited the apothecaries garden, and alſo two or three nurſery gardens in that neighbourhood, but found nothing remarkable in them.

There

There are many gardens in the environs of Paris which are worthy of notice, but I was prevented from seeing them in consequence of the disturbances hereafter mentioned. In the books which described these places, I find the village of *Montreuil-sous-le-Bois* particularly mentioned on account of its fertility. In the *Tableau de Paris* it is said, " Three acres of ground produce to the proprietor twenty thousand livres annually, (near 800 guineas.) The rent of an acre is six hundred livres, and the king's tax sixty (together about six and twenty guineas.) The peaches which are produced here are the finest in the world, and are sometimes sold for a crown a piece. When a prince has given a splendid entertainment, three hundred Louis d'ors worth of these fruits have been eaten." It is situated on a hill, just above *Vincennes*, about three miles from the fauxbourg *Saint Antoine*, and is likewise

wife celebrated for its grapes, ſtrawberries, all ſorts of wall fruit, peaſe, and every kind of eſculent vegetables. In the garden called *Mouceaux*, which belongs to the *ci-devant Duke of Orleans;* at the extremity of the *fauxbourg du Roule* are, it is ſaid, magnificent hot-houſes, of which I have no recollection, though I was in the garden in 1776. There is a deſcription of theſe gardens in print, with ſixteen copper plates. In the *Luxembourg* gardens only common annuals were growing, ſuch as marigolds, ſunflowers, &c. probably ſelf ſown; neither were there in the *Tuileries* gardens, which I afterwards ſaw, any remarkable plants.

I bought very large peaches in the markets at 30 *ſous* each, the ordinary ones were at 10 *ſols.* The melons, (which are brought to market in waggons, piled up like turnips in England) were

were all of the netted ſort, and of ſo little flavor, that they would not be worth cultivating, were it not for the ſake of cooling the mouth in hot weather; they were ſold at 15 or 20 ſous each. Strawberries were ſtill plentiful (ſecond week in Auguſt.) *Cerneaux*, which are the kernel of green walnuts, were juſt coming into ſeaſon.

I had now no opportunity of acquiring any more knowledge of the plants in France, and ſhall only add, that I paſſed the winter of 1783 and 1784, at *Marſeille* and at *Hieres;* and that beſides oranges, lemons, cedras,* piſtachios, pomegranates, and a few date palm trees,

* Theſe trees are planted as cloſe together as poſſible, hardly eight feet aſunder, and no room is left for any walks, ſo that theſe gardens are, properly ſpeaking, orange orchards. The oranges were then ſold at the rate of ten for a penny Engliſh.

trees, I found ſeveral ſpecies of *geranium*, myrtles, and *cactus opuntia*, (Indian fig) growing in the ſoil, and likewiſe the *mimoſa farneſiana*, ſweet ſcented ſponge tree, or fragrant acacia, the flowers of which are there called *fleurs de caſſier*; theſe flowers, together with thoſe of the jaſmine, and thoſe which fall from the orange and lemon trees, are ſold to the perfumers of *Provence* and *Languedoc*.

Among the ſmall plants, the *arum ariſarum*, (friar's cowl) and the *ruſcus aculeatus* (butcher's broom) were the moſt conſpicuous; this latter is a pretty ever-green ſhrub, and the berries were there as large as thoſe of a common *ſolanum pſeudo capſicum*, (Pliny's *amomum*, or winter cherry) and of a bright ſcarlet colour, iſſuing from the middle of the under ſurface of the leaves; I never ſaw any of theſe berries any where elſe.

Parkinſon, in his *Theater of Plants*, 1640, ſays, after deſcribing three or four ſpecies of this genus, "They ſcarſe beare flower, much leſſe fruite, in our land." Perhaps the berries might ripen in our hot-houſes.

Many *arbutus*, or ſtrawberry-trees, grow here, but they are not equal in ſize and beauty to many which I ſaw both in Portugal and in Ireland.

In 1784, *M. J. J. de St. Germain*, a nurſeryman in the *Fauxbourg St. Antoine*, publiſhed a book in 8vo of 400 pages, entitled *Manuel des Vegetaux*, or catalogue in Latin and French, of all the known plants, trees, and ſhrubs, in the world, arranged according to the ſyſtem of *Linnæus*; thoſe plants which grow near Paris are particularly ſpecified, and a very copious French index is added to the Latin one. The

author

author died a few years ago; the plants were ſold, and the nurſery ground is at preſent built upon.

LION Dogs and Cats are common in Paris.

The lion-dog greatly reſembles a lion in miniature; the hair of the fore part of its body is long, and curled, and the hinder part ſhort; the noſe is ſhort, and the tail is long and tufted at the extremity; the ſmalleſt are little larger than guinea-pigs, theſe are natives of Malta, and are the moſt valuable; thoſe which are produced in France are conſiderably larger, and the breed degenerates very ſoon. Their general colour is white; they are frequently called *Lexicons*, which word is derived, not from a dictionary, but from a French compound

pound word of nearly the ſame ſound, deſcriptive of one of their properties.

The lion-cat comes originally from *Angora*, in *Syria*. It is much larger than the common cat; its hair is very long, eſpecially about the neck, where it forms a fine ruff, of a ſilvery whiteneſs and ſilky texture, that on the tail is three or four inches long; theſe cats frequently ſpread their tails on their backs, as ſquirrels do. The colour is generally white, but ſometimes light brown; they do not catch mice. This beautiful ſpecies does not degenerate ſpeedily, and it appears to thrive better in Paris than in any other part of Europe. The figures of both theſe animals are in *Buffon's Natural Hiſtory*.

About the *Palais Royal* perſons are frequently found who offer for ſale white mice in cages; theſe are pretty little

animals, their fur is ſnow white, and their eyes are red and ſparkling. Other perſons carried for ſale canary-birds, linnets, and two or three other ſorts of ſmall birds, perched on their fingers; theſe birds had been rendered ſo tame that they did not attempt to fly away.

But the greateſt curioſity in Natural Hiſtory, which I ſaw there, was a male child with two heads and four arms; it was then three months old, the two faces were perfectly alike, the noſes aquiline, the eyes blue, and the countenances pleaſing; the two bodies were joined together at the cheſt, and the remainder was juſt like that of a common male child; one navel, one belly, one *penis*, one *anus*, and two legs. The two bodies were face to face, ſo that they could embrace and kiſs each other; in their natural poſition they formed an angle of 65 degrees, like the letter Y. I remained above

an

an hour with this child, it's mother and the nurſe, and ſaw it ſuck at both breaſts at the ſame time. It was tolerably ſtrong, the ſkin was very ſoft and almoſt tranſparent, the arms and legs were very lean, and the latter were croſſed, and appeared incapable of being extended voluntarily; ſo that if the child ſhould live two or three years, which I do not think probable, it is not likely it will ever be able to walk. One head would laugh while the other cried, one head would ſleep whilſt the other was awake; the inſpiration and expiration of the breath, in each, was alternate, that is to ſay, one inſpired while the other expired its breath. There was nothing remarkable in the mother (a peaſant's wife) except her obſtinacy in refuſing to diſencumber theſe two poor heads from a couple of thick quilted blue ſattin caps with which they had dreſſed them, and which I endeavoured to convince

convince both her and the nurſe would heat the heads, ſo as to be the means of ſhortening the child's life, and conſequently of curtailing the profits ariſing from this *unique* exhibition.

To this deſcription an Engliſh phyſician, who likewiſe ſaw it, adds, " It muſt have had two brains, as " motion and ſenſation were equal, " and apparently perfect, in each head " and cheſt, and in all the four " arms. It had two hearts and two " ſets of lungs; it had alſo two paſ- " ſages into the ſtomach, but, as was " ſuppoſed, only one ſet of *abdominal* " *viſcera*, as the belly was not larger " than that of a common child of that " age uſually is. The hearts and arte- " ries beat more ſtrongly than was con- " ſiſtent with a long continuance of " health. The action of the arteries " was plainly ſeen under the ſkin."

Mr.

Mr. Buffon, in the Supplement to his Natural Hiſtory, has given the figure and deſcription of a monſter ſomething ſimilar to this, part of which deſcription I ſhall give in a note, as a parallel to that of the living child.*

I went

* " In 1701 there were born in Hungary two Girls who were joined together by the loins; they lived above twenty-one years. At ſeven years old they were ſhown almoſt all over Europe; at nine years of age a prieſt purchaſed them, and placed them in a convent at Peterſburg, where they remained till their death, which happened in 1723. An account of them was found among the papers of the ſurgeon who attended the convent, and was ſent to the Royal Society of London in 1757. In this account we are told, that one of theſe twins was called *Helen*, the other *Judith*. *Helen* grew up and was very handy, *Judith* was ſmaller and a little hump-backed. They were joined together by the reins, and in order to ſee each other they could turn their heads only. There was one common *anus*, and of courſe there was only one common need of going to ſtool, but each had her ſeparate urinary paſſage

I went ſeveral times to the National Aſſembly; the *Tribunes*, or *Galleries*, (of

paſſage, and ſeparate wants, which occaſioned quarrels, becauſe when the weakeſt was obliged to evacuate, the ſtrongeſt, who ſometimes would not ſtand ſtill, pulled her away; they perfectly agreed in every thing elſe, and appeared to love each other. When they were ſeen in front, they did not differ apparently from other women. At ſix years old *Judith* loſt the uſe of her left ſide by a paralytick ſtroke; ſhe never was perfectly cured, and her mind remained feeble and dull; on the contrary, *Helen* was handſome, intelligent and even witty. They had the ſmall-pox and the meaſles at the ſame time, but all their other ſickneſſes or indiſpoſitions happened to each ſeparately. *Judith* was ſubject to a cough and a fever, whereas *Helen* was generally in good health. When they had almoſt attained the age of twenty-two *Judith* caught a fever, fell into a lethargy and died. Poor *Helen* was forced to follow her fate; three minutes before the death of *Judith* ſhe fell into an agony, and died nearly at the ſame time. When they were diſſected it was found, that each had her own entrails perfect, and even that each had a ſeparate excretory

conduit,

(of which there are three) entered warmly, by applauſes and by murmurs and hiſſes, into the affairs which were treated of.

Letters are franked by the aſſembly as far as the frontiers, by being ſtamped with red printers ink, *Aſſ. Nationale.*

About this time many hundreds of folio volumes of heraldry, and of the regiſters of the nobility, were publicly burnt in *la Place Vendôme*, after due notice had been given of the time and place by advertiſements paſted againſt the walls. A wicked wag obſerved, that

conduit, which however terminated at the ſame *anus*." *Linæus* has likewiſe deſcribed this monſter. Many figures of double children of different kinds may be ſeen in *Licetus de Monſtris*, 4*to.* 1665: and in the *Medical Miſcellanies*, which were printed in Latin at Lepzig, in ſeveral quarto volumes, in 1673.

that it was a pity all their books of divinity, and almoſt all thoſe of law and phyſic, were not added to the pile, but he comforted himſelf with reflecting that *ça viendra.*

All the coats of arms which formerly decorated the gates of *Hôtels* are taken away, and even ſeals are at preſent engraven with cyphers only.

The *Chevaliers de St. Louis* ſtill continue to wear the croſs, or the ribband, at the button-hole; all other orders of knighthood are aboliſhed. No liveries are worn by ſervants, that badge of ſlavery is likewiſe aboliſhed; and alſo all corporation companies, as well as every other monopolizing ſociety, and there are no longer any *Royal* tobacco nor ſalt ſhops.

I went

I went once to the *Café de la Regence*,* with the intention of playing a game at chefs, but I found the chefsmen fo very little different in colour, that I could not diftinguifh them fufficiently to be able to play. It feems it is the fafhion for chefs-men at prefent to be made of box-wood, and all nearly of the fame colour. I then went to another coffee-houfe frequented by chefsplayers, and here the matter was worfe; they had, in addition to the above-mentioned fafhion, fubftituted the *cavalier*, or *knight*, for the *fou*, or *bifhop*, and the *bifhop* for the *knight*, fo that I left them to fight their own battles.

Books of all forts are printed without any *approbation* or *privilége*. Many are

 expofed

* Rouffeau ufed to play at chefs here almoft every day, which attracted fuch crowds of people to fee him, that the *Lieutenant de Police* was obliged to place a fentinel at the door.

expoſed on ſtalls, which are very improper for the public eye. One of theſe was called the *Private Life of the Queen*, in two volumes, with obſcene prints. The book itſelf is contemptible and diſguſting, and might as well have been called the *Woman of Pleaſure*. Of books of this ſort I ſaw above thirty, with plates. Another was on a ſubject not fit even to be mentioned.

I read a ſmall pamphlet, entitled "*le Chriſt-Roi*, or a Parallel of the Sufferings of Lewis XVI. &c." I can ſay nothing in favor of it.

I found no new deiſtical books, the ſubject has already been exhauſted, and every Frenchman is a philoſopher now; it may be neceſſary here to recollect, that there are gradations in philoſophy.

Since

Since the Revolution, monarchs and courts are not quite ſo reſpectfully mentioned in books as they were formerly. The following few examples are taken from *Mr. du Laure's* Curioſities of Paris, in two volumes, 1791, third edition.* " Louis XIV. has his buſt in " almoſt every ſtreet in Paris. After " the moſt trifling reparation of a ſtreet " it was cuſtomary to place his great " wig-block *(tête à perruque)* there. " The ſaints have never obtained ſuch " multiplied ſtatues. That bully *(Fan-* " *faron)* as *Chriſtina*, Queen of Swe- " den, uſed to call him, wanted to be " adored even in turn-again alleys " *(culs-de Sac.")* Courtiers are here termed *canaille de la cour* (the rabble of the court;) the former aldermen of Paris

* The ſame author has likewiſe publiſhed, *Hiſtorical Singularities* of Paris, in a ſingle volume, and a Deſcription of the Environs, in two volumes, 1790.

Paris (*echevins*) *machines à complimens* (complimenting machines;) and monks *des bourreaux encapuchonnés* (cowled executioners,)

All the following articles of information are taken from the ſame work: The coloſſal ſtatue of *St. Chriſtopher* is no longer in the church of *Notre-Dame*; "He was, without doubt, the greateſt *Saint Chriſtopher* in all France. This ridiculous monument of the taſte and devotion of our anceſtors has lately been demoliſhed."

"The court before the porch of this church was conſiderably enlarged in 1748, and at the ſame time a fountain was deſtroyed, againſt which leaned an old ſtatue, which had ſucceſſively been judged to be that of *Eſculapius*, of *Mercury*, of a Mayor, and of a Biſhop of Paris, and laſtly, that of J. C."

"Entering

" Entering the ſtreet which leads to the *Pont-rouge*, by the cloiſters of this church, the laſt houſe on the right, under the arcades, ſtands where the canon *Fulbert*, uncle to *Eloiſa*, lived. Although it has been ſeveral times rebuilt during 600 years, there are ſtill preſerved two ſtone medallions, in *baſſo-relievo*, which are ſaid to be the buſts of *Abelard* and *Eloiſa*."

The number of inhabitants in Paris is computed at one million, one hundred and thirty thouſand, (including one hundred and fifty thouſand ſtrangers) two hundred thouſand of which are, through poverty, exempt from the poll-tax, and two hundred thouſand others are ſervants.

In 1790 there were in Paris forty-eight convents of monks, containing nine hundred and nine men; the amount

of their revenue was eſtimated at two millions, ſeven hundred and ſixty thouſand livres; five abbeys or priories, eſtimated at ſix hundred and twelve thouſand livres; ſeventy-four convents of nuns, containing two thouſand, two hundred and ninety-two women, their income two millions and twenty-eight thouſand livres. When to theſe we add the revenue of the archbiſhoprick, and of the fifteen collegiate churches, of one million, ſix thouſand and five hundred livres, we ſhall have a total of upwards of ſeven millions of livres for the former eccleſiaſtical revenue in Paris only.*

There

* Almoſt £300,000 ſterling, about a tenth part of the Church income of the whole kingdom. The eſtabliſhment for the Royal Family, or Civil Liſt, is ſaid to have been forty millions of livres. Thus the Religion and the Monarch coſt one hundred and ten millions of livres annually (about five millions ſterling) the greater part of which ſum is now appropriated to other uſes. The convents

There are about ſix hundred coffee-houſes in Paris.

In the ſaloon of the *Louvre* every other year is an exhibition of pictures, in the months of Auguſt and September.

The Pont-neuf is one hundred and ſeventy toiſes in length and twelve in breadth.§

The cupola of the *Halle au Bled*, or corn and flower market, is one hundred and twenty feet in diameter; it forms a perfect

convents are converted, or perverted, into ſecular uſeful buildings, and their inhabitants have been ſuffered to ſpend the remainder of their lives in their former idleneſs, or to marry and mix with ſociety. Annuities have been granted to them from thirty-five to ſixty louis per annum, according to their age.

§ 1020 feet by 72. Weſtminſter-bridge is 1220 feet long, but only 44 feet wide.

a perfect half circle, whose centre is on a level with the cornice, forty feet from the ground. The vault or dome is composed merely of deal boards, four feet long, one foot broad and an inch thick. ‡

Describing the church of *St. John of the Minstrels*, so called, because it was founded by a couple of fidlers, in 1330. *M. du Laure* says, "Among the figures of saints with which the great door is decorated, one is distinguished who would play very well on the fiddle, if his fiddle-stick were not broken."

There is a parcel-post as well as a letter penny-post in Paris.

The

‡ The inner diameter of the dome of St. Peter's, at Rome, 138 feet, which is the same size as that of the pantheon in Rome. St. Paul's in London 108. The Invalides in Paris 50.

The ſalary of the executioner was eighteen thouſand livres *per annum*;† his office was to break criminals on the wheel, and to inflict every puniſhment on them which they were ſentenced to undergo.

There are no longer any *Eſpions de Police*, or ſpies, employed by government. "That army of thieves, of cut-throats, and raſcals, kept in pay by the ancient police, was perhaps a neceſſary evil in the midſt of the general evil of our old adminiſtration. A body of rogues and traitors could be protected by no other adminiſtration than ſuch a one as could only ſubſiſt by crimes and perfidy. Thoſe were the odious reſources of deſpotiſm. Liberty ought to make uſe of ſimple and open means, which juſtice and morality will never diſavow."

There

† £750 ſterling; I know not the preſent ſalary.

There is a ſchool at the point of the iſle of St. Louis, in the river *Seine*, to teach ſwimming; perſons who chuſe to learn in private pay four *louis*, thoſe who ſwim among others, half that ſum, or half a crown a leſſon; if they are not perfect in that art in a ſeaſon, (five ſummer months) they may attend the following ſeaſon *gratis*.

DRESS. INNS.

THE common people are in general much better clothed than they were before the Revolution, which may be aſcribed to their not being ſo grievouſly taxed as they were. An Engliſh Gentleman who has gone for many years annually from Calais to Paris, remarks, that they are almoſt as well dreſſed on working days at preſent, as they were on Sundays and holidays formerly.

All thoſe ornaments which three years ago were worn of ſilver, are now of gold. All the women of the lower claſs, even thoſe who ſit behind greenſtalls, &c. wear gold ear-rings, with large drops, ſome of which coſt two or three

three *louis*, and necklaces of the ſame. Many of the men wear plain gold earrings; thoſe worn by officers and other gentlemen are uſually as large as a half-crown piece. Even children of two years old have ſmall gold drops in their ears. The general dreſs of the women is white linen or muſlin gowns, large caps which cover all their hair, excepting juſt a ſmall triangular piece over the forehead, pomatumed, or rather plaſtered and powdered, without any hats: neither do they wear any ſtays, but only *corſets* (waiſtcoats or jumps.) Tight lacing is not known here, nor yet high and narrow heeled ſhoes. Becauſe many of the ladies *ci-devant* of quality have emigrated or ran away, and that thoſe which remain in Paris, keep within doors, I ſaw no face that was painted, excepting on the ſtage. Moſt of the men wear coats made like great-coats, or in other words, long great-coats, without

without any coat: this in fine weather and in the middle of ſummer made them appear to me like invalides. There is hardly any poſſibility of diſtinguiſhing the rank of either man or woman by their dreſs at preſent, or rather, there are no ranks to diſtinguiſh.

The nation in general is much improved in cleanlineſs, and even in politeneſs. The French no longer look on every Engliſhman as a lord, but as their equal.

The inns on the road from *Calais* to *Paris*, are as well furniſhed, and the beds are as clean at preſent, as almoſt any in England. At *Flixcourt* eſpecially, the beds are remarkably excellent, the furniture elegant, and there is a profuſion of marble and of looking-glaſſes in this inn. The plates, diſhes, and baſons which I ſaw in cupboards, and on

ſhelves in the kitchen, and which are not in conſtant uſe, were all of ſilver, to which being added the ſpoons and forks of the ſame metal, of which the landlord poſſeſſes a great number; the ladies and gentlemen who were with me there, going to and returning from Paris, eſtimated the value at, perhaps, a thouſand pounds ſterling. Now, if we allow only half this ſum to be the value, it is, notwithſtanding, conſiderable. Every inn I entered was well ſupplied with ſilver ſpoons, of various ſizes, and with ſilver four pronged forks; even thoſe petty eating-houſes in Paris, which were frequented by ſoldiers and *ſans-culottes.*

There are no beggars to be ſeen about the ſtreets in Paris, and when the chaiſe ſtopped for freſh horſes, only two or three old and infirm people ſurrounded it and ſolicited charity, whereas formerly the

the beggars uſed to aſſemble in hundreds. I did not ſee a ſingle pair of *ſabôts* (wooden-ſhoes) in France this time. The table of the peaſants is alſo better ſupplied than it was before the revolution.

ASSIGNATS.

EXCEPTING the coins which I purchaſed at the mint in Paris, I did not ſee a piece of gold or ſilver of any kind; a few braſs *ſols* and two *ſols* were ſometimes to be found in the coffee-houſes, and likewiſe *Monneron's* tokens.

The moſt common *aſſignats* or bills are thoſe of five *livres*, which are printed on ſheets; each ſheet containing twenty of ſuch *aſſignats*, or a hundred *livres*; they are cut out occaſionally, when wanted for change. I do not know that there are any of above a thouſand *livres*. The loweſt in value which I ſaw were of five *ſols*, and theſe were of parchment. Thoſe of five *livres* and upwards

upwards, have the king's portrait ſtamped on them, like that on the coins.

Beſides the national *aſſignats*, which are current all over France, every town has its own *aſſignats*, of and under, but not above five *livres*; theſe are only current in ſuch town and its neighbourhood.

The *aſſignats* of and above five *livres* are printed on white paper, thoſe which are under, are for the convenience of the lower claſs of people, of which few can read, printed on different coloured paper according to their value; for inſtance, thoſe of ten *ſols* on blue paper, thoſe of thirty on red, &c. though this method is not correctly adhered to.

I had projected many excurſions in the neighbourhood of Paris, which were all put a ſtop to, in conſequence of the

events of the tenth of Auguſt, of which I ſhall give a true and impartial narrative, carefully avoiding every word which may appear to favour either party, and writing not as a politician, but as a ſpectator.

I had written many anecdotes, as well ariſtocratical as democratical, but as I was unable properly to authenticate ſome of them, and that others related to exceſſes which were inevitable, during ſuch a time of anarchy, I thought it not proper to prejudice the mind of the public, and have accordingly expunged them all. I have only recounted facts, and the readers may form their own opinion.

Some particulars relative to the maſſacre in Auguſt, 1572, are inſerted to corroborate the deſcription of the ſimilar ſituation of Paris, in Auguſt, 1792, though

though not from ſimilar cauſes. The execrable maſſacre abovementioned was committed by raging fanatics, cutting the throats of their defenceleſs fellow-creatures, merely for difference in religious opinion.

BATTLE AND MASSACRE AT THE TUILERIES.

ON Thurſday, the 9th of Auguſt, the legiſlative body completed the general diſcontent of the people, (which had been raiſed the preceding day, by the diſcharge of every accuſation againſt *la Fayette)* by appearing to protract the queſtion relative to the king's *décheance* (forfeiture) at a time when there was not a moment to loſe, and by not holding any aſſembly in the evening.

The fermentation increaſed every minute, in a very alarming manner. The mayor himſelf had declared to the repreſentatives of the nation, that he could not anſwer for the tranquillity of the

the city after midnight. Every body knew that the people intended at that hour to ring the alarm-bell; and to go to the *chateau* of the *Tuileries*, as it was ſuſpected that the Royal Family intended to eſcape to Rouen, and it is ſaid many trunks were found, packed up and ready for taking away, and that many carriages were ſeen that afternoon in the court-yard of the *Tuileries*.

At eight in the evening the *generale*, (a ſort of beat of drum) was heard in all the ſections, the *tocſin* was likewiſe rung, (an alarm, by pulling the bells of the churches, ſo as to cauſe the clappers to give redoubled ſtrokes in very quick time. Some bells were ſtruck with large hammers.)

All the ſhops were ſhut, and alſo moſt of the great gates of the hotels; lights were placed in almoſt every window,

dow, and few of the inhabitants retired to their repoſe: the night paſſed however without any other diſturbance; many of the members of the National Aſſembly were ſitting ſoon after midnight, and the others were expected. *Mr. Petion*, the mayor, had been ſent for by the king, and was then in the *chateau*; the number of members neceſſary to form a ſitting, being completed, the *tribunes* (galleries) demanded and obtained a decree to oblige the *chateau* to releaſe its prey, the mayor; he ſoon after appeared at the bar, and from thence went to the *commune* (manſion-houſe.)

It was now about ſix o'clock on Friday morning (10th) the people of the *fauxbourgs* (ſuburbs) eſpecially of *St. Antoine* and *St. Marcel*, which are parted by the river, aſſembled together on the *Place de la Baſtille*, and the crowd was ſo great that twenty-five perſons were

were ſqueezed to death.* At ſeven the ſtreets were filled with armed citizens, that is to ſay, with *federates* (ſelect perſons ſent from the provinces to aſſiſt at the *Federation*, or confederacy held laſt July 14) from *Marſeille*, from *Bretagne*, with national guards, and Pariſian *ſans-culottes*, (*without breeches*, theſe people have *breeches*, but this is the name which has been given to the mob.) The arms conſiſted of guns, with or without bayonets, piſtols, ſabres, ſwords, pikes, knives, ſcythes, ſaws, iron crows, wooden billets, in ſhort of every thing that could be uſed offenſively.

A party of theſe met a falſe patrol of twenty-two men, who, of courſe, did not know the watch-word. Theſe were inſtantaneouſly put to death, their heads cut off and carried about the ſtreets on pikes

* According to the *Journal de la ſeconde legiſlature, ſeance de la nuit* 11 *Aout.*

pikes *(on promena leurs têtes ſur des piques.)* This happened in *la Place Vendôme;* their bodies were ſtill lying there the next day. Another falſe patrol, conſiſting of between two and three hundred men, with cannon, wandered all night in the neighbourhood of the *theatre français*: it is ſaid they were to join a detachment from the battalion of Henri IV. on the *Pont-neuf*, to cut the throats of *Petion* and the *Marſeillois*, who were encamped on the *Pont St. Michel* (the next bridge of the *Pont-neuf)* which cauſed the then acting pariſh aſſemblies to order an honorary guard of 400 citizens, who were to be anſwerable for the liberty and the life of that magiſtrate, then in the council-chamber. *Mandat*, commander-general of the National Guard, had affronted *M. Petion*, when he came from the *chateau* of the *Tuileries*, to go to the National

National Aſſembly; he was arreſted and ſent to priſon immediately.

The inſurrection now became general; the *Place du Carrouſel* (ſquare of the *Carouſals*, a ſquare in the *Tuileries*, ſo called from the magnificent feſtival which Lewis XIV. in 1662, there gave to the queen and the queen-mother) was already filled; the king had not been in bed; all the night had probably been ſpent in combining a plan of defence, if attacked, or rather of retreat; ſoon after ſeven, the king, the queen, their two children (the dauphin, ſeven years old, and his ſiſter fourteen) Princeſs Elizabeth, (the king's ſiſter, about 28 years old) and the Princeſs *de Lamballe*, croſſed the garden of the *Tuileries*, which was ſtill ſhut, eſcorted by the National Guard, and by all the Swiſs, and took refuge in the National Aſſembly, when the Swiſs returned to their poſts in the *chateau*.

The alarm-bells, which were inceſſantly ringing, the accounts of the carrying heads upon pikes, and of the march of almoſt all Paris in arms ; the preſence of the king, throwing himſelf, as it were, on the mercy of the legiſlative body ; the fierce and determined looks of the *galleries* ; all theſe things together had ſuch an effect on the National Aſſembly, that it immediately decreed the ſuſpenſion of Louis XVI. which decree was received with univerſal applauſe and clapping.

At this moment a wounded man ruſhed into the Aſſembly, crying, "We are "betrayed, to arms, to arms, the Swiſs "are firing on the citizens ; they have "already killed a hundred Marſeillois."

This was about nine o'clock. The democrats, that is to ſay, the armed citizens, as before mentioned, had dragged

ged ſeveral pieces of cannon, ſix and four pounders, into the *carouſel* ſquare, and were aſſembled there, on the *quais*, the bridges, and neighbouring ſtreets, in immenſe numbers, all armed; they knew the king was gone to the National Aſſembly, and came to inſiſt on his *decheance* (forfeiture) or reſignation of the throne. All the Swiſs (ſix or ſeven hundred) came out to them, and permitted them to enter into the court-yard of the Tuileries, to the number of ten thouſand, themſelves ſtanding in the middle, and when they were peaceably ſmoaking their pipes and drinking their wine, the Swiſs turned back to back, and fired a volley on them, by which about two hundred were killed;* the

* This is aſſerted on the authority of all the French newſpapers, and of ſeveral eye-witneſſes. It will never be poſſible to know the exact truth, for the people here ſaid to be the agreſſors are all ſlain.—Theſe Swiſs had truſted that they would have

the women and children ran immediately into the river, up to their necks, many jumping from the parapets and from the bridges, many were drowned, and many were ſhot in the water, and on the baluſtrades of the *Pont-royal*, from the windows of the gallery of the *Louvre*.

The populace now became, as it were, mad; they ſeized on five cannon they found in the court-yard, and turned them againſt the chateau; they planted ſome more cannon on the *Pont-royal* and in the garden, twenty-two pieces in all, and attacked the chateau on three ſides at once. The Swiſs continued their fire, and it is ſaid they fired ſeven times

have been backed by the National Guard, who, on the contrary, took the part of the people, and fired on the Swiſs (who ran into the chateau as ſoon as they had diſcharged their pieces) by which ſeveral were killed.

times to the people's once; the Swiſs had 36 rounds of powder, whereas the people had hardly three or four. Expreſſes were ſent ſeveral miles to the powder-mills, for more ammunition, even as far as *Eſſonne*, about twenty miles off, on the road to *Fontainebleau*. The people contrived however to diſcharge their twenty-two cannon nine or ten times.* From nine to twelve the firing was inceſſant; many waggons and carts were conſtantly employed in carrying away the dead to a large excavation, formerly a ſtone quarry, at the back of the new church *de la Madeleine de la ville l'Eveque* (part of the *Fauxbourg St. Honoré*, thus called.)

* The balls did no other damage to the palace than breaking the windows, and leaving impreſſions in the ſtones, perhaps an inch in depth.

Soon after noon the Swiſs had exhauſted all their powder, which the populace perceiving, they ſtormed the *chateau*, broke open the doors, and put every perſon they found to the ſword, tumbling the bodies out of the windows into the garden, to the amount, it is ſuppoſed, of about two thouſand, having loſt four thouſand on their own ſide. Among the ſlain in the *chateau*, were, it is aſſerted, about two hundred noblemen and three biſhops: all the furniture was deſtroyed, the looking-glaſſes broken, in ſhort, nothing left but the bare walls.

Sixty of the Swiſs endeavoured to eſcape through the gardens, but the horſe *(gendarmerie nationale)* rode round by the ſtreet of *St. Honoré*, and met them full butt at the end of the gardens; the Swiſs fired, killed five or ſix and twenty horſes and about thirty men, and were then

then immediately cut to pieces; the people likewiſe put the Swiſs porters at the *pont-tournant* (turning bridge) to death, as well as all they could find in the gardens and elſewhere: they then ſet fire to all the *caſernes* (barracks) in the *carouſel*, and afterwards got at the wine in the cellars of the chateau, all of which was immediately drank: many citizens were continually bringing into the National Aſſembly jewels, gold, louis d'ors, plate, and papers, and many thieves were, as ſoon as diſcovered, inſtantly taken to lamp irons and hanged by the ropes which ſuſpend the lamps. This timely ſeverity, it is ſuppoſed, ſaved Paris from an univerſal pillage. Fifty or ſixty Swiſs were hurried by the populace to the *Place de Grêve*, and there cut to pieces.

At about three o'clock in the afternoon every thing was tolerably quiet, and

and I ventured out for the firſt time that day.*

The *quais*, the bridges, the gardens, and the immediate ſcene of battle were covered with bodies, dead, dying, and drunk: many wounded and drunk died in the night; the ſtreets were filled with carts, carrying away the dead, with litters taking the wounded to hoſpitals; with women and children crying for the loſs of their relations, with men, women, and children walking among and ſtriding over the dead bodies, in ſilence, and with apparent unconcern; with troops of the *ſans-culottes* running about, covered with blood, and carrying,

* The whole of the foregoing account is taken from verbal information, and from all the French papers that could be procured. Although I was not an eye-witneſs, I was however an ear-witneſs of the engagement, being only half a mile diſtant from it.

ing, at the end of their bayonets, rags of the clothes which they had torn from the bodies of the dead Swiſs, who were left ſtark naked in the gardens.

One of theſe *ſans-culottes* was braging that he had killed eight Swiſs with his own hand. Another was obſerved lying wounded, all over blood, aſleep or drunk, with a gun, piſtols, a ſabre, and a hatchet by him.

The courage and ferocity of the women was this day very conſpicuous; the firſt perſon that entered the *Tuileries*, after the firing ceaſed, was a woman, named *Teroigne*, ſhe had been very active in the riots at *Bruſſels*, a few years ago; ſhe afterwards was in priſon a twelvemonth at *Vienna*, and when ſhe was releaſed, after the death of the Emperor, went to *Geneva*, which city ſhe was ſoon obliged to leave; ſhe then came

to

to *Paris*, and headed the *Marſeillois;* ſhe began by cleaving the head of a Swiſs, who ſolicited her protection, and who was inſtantaneouſly cut in pieces by her followers. She is agreeable in her perſon, which is ſmall, and is about twenty-eight years of age.

Many men, and alſo many women, as well of the order of *Poiſſardes* (which are a claſs almoſt of the ſame ſpecies and rank with our fiſhwomen, and who are eaſily diſtinguiſhed by their red cotton bibs and aprons) as others, ran about the gardens, ripping open the bellies, and daſhing out the brains of ſeveral of the naked dead Swiſs.*

At

* At the taking of the Baſtille, on the day of which only eighty-three perſons were killed on the ſpot, though fifteen died afterwards of their wounds, theſe *Poiſſardes* were likewiſe foremoſt in bravery and in cruelty, ſo much, that the Pariſians

At ſix in the evening I ſaw a troop of national guards and *ſans-culottes* kill a Swiſs who was running away, by cleaving his ſkull with a dozen ſabres at once, on the *Pont-royal*, and then caſt him into the river, in leſs time than it takes to read this, and afterwards walk quietly on.

The ſhops were ſhut all this day, and alſo the theatres; no coaches were about the ſtreets, at leaſt not near the place of carnage; the houſes were lighted up, and patroles paraded the ſtreets all night. Not a ſingle houſe was pillaged.

The barracks were ſtill in flames, as well as the houſes of the Swiſs porters at the end of the gardens; theſe laſt gave light

Pariſians themſelves ran away from them as ſoon as they ſaw them at a diſtance. They are armed, ſome with ſabres and others with pikes.

light to five or fix waggons which were employed all night in carrying away the dead carcaſes.

STATUES

STATUES OF KINGS PULLED DOWN. NEW NAMES.

THE next day, Saturday the 11th, about an hundred Swiſs, who had not been in the palace, placed themſelves under the protection of the National Aſſembly. They were ſent to the *Palais Bourbon*, eſcorted by the Marſeillois, with *Mr. Petion* at their head, in order to be tried by a court-martial.

The people were now employed, ſome in hanging thieves, others with *Mademoiſelle Teroigne* on horſeback at their head, in pulling down the ſtatues of the French kings.

The firſt was the equeſtrian one in bronze of Lewis XV. in the ſquare of the ſame name, at the end of the *Tuileries* gardens; this was the work of *Bouchardon*, and was erected in 1763. At the corners of the pedeſtal were the ſtatues, alſo in bronze, of ſtrength, peace, prudence, and juſtice, by *Pigalle*. Many ſmiths were employed in filing the iron bars within the horſe's legs and feet, which faſtened it to the marble pedeſtal, and the *ſans-culottes* pulled it down by ropes, and broke it to pieces; as likewiſe the four ſtatues abovementioned, the pedeſtal, and the new magnificent baluſtrade of white marble which ſurrounded it.

The next was the equeſtrian ſtatue of *Lewis XIV.* in the *Place Vendôme*, caſt in bronze, in a ſingle piece, by Keller, from the model of Girardon, twenty men might with eaſe have ſat round a table

table in the belly of the horſe; it ſtood on a pedeſtal of white marble of thirty feet in height, twenty-four in length, and thirteen in breadth. This ſtatue cruſhed a man to pieces by falling on him, which muſt be attributed to the inexperience of the *pullers-down*.

The third was a pedeſtrian ſtatue of *Lewis XIV.* in the *Place Victoire*, of lead, gilt, on a pedeſtal of white marble; a winged figure, repreſenting victory, with one hand placed a crown of laurels on his head, and in the other held a bundle of palm and olive branches. The king was repreſented treading on *Cerberus*, and the whole group was a ſingle caſt. There were formerly four bronze ſlaves at the corners of the pedeſtal, each of twelve feet high; theſe were removed in 1790. The whole monument was thirty-five feet high, and was erected in 1689, at the expence of the Duke

Duke *de la Feuillade*, who likewiſe left his duchy to his heirs, on condition that they ſhould cauſe the whole group to be new gilt every twenty-five years; and who was buried under the pedeſtal.

On Sunday the 12th, at about noon, the equeſtrian ſtatue, in bronze, of *Henry IV.* which was on the *Pont-neuf*, was pulled down; this was erected in 1635, and was the firſt of the kind in Paris. The horſe was begun at Florence, by *Giovanni Bologna*, a pupil of *Michael Angelo*, finiſhed by *Pietro Tacca*, and ſent as a preſent to *Mary of Medicis*, widow of *Henry IV.* Regent. It was ſhipped at *Leghorn*, and the veſſel which contained it was loſt on the coaſt of Normandy, near *Havre de Grace*, the horſe remained a year in the ſea, it was, however, got out and ſent to Paris in 1614.

This

This ſtatue uſed to be the idol of the Pariſians ; immediately after the revolution is was decorated with the national cockade ; during three evenings after the federation, in 1790, magnificent feſtivals were celebrated before it.

It was broken in many pieces by the fall ; the bronze was not half an inch thick, and the hollow part was filled up with brick earth.

The fifth and laſt was overthrown in the afternoon of the ſame day ; it was ſituated in the *Place Royale* ; it was an equeſtrian ſtatue in bronze, of Lewis XIII. on a vaſt pedeſtal of white marble ; it was erected in 1639. The horſe was the work of *Daniel Volterra* ; the figure of the king was by *Biard*.

The people were ſeveral days employed in pulling down all the ſtatues and

buſts of kings and queens they could find. On the Monday I ſaw a marble or ſtone ſtatue, as large as the life, tumbled from the top of the *Hotel de Ville* into the *Place de Grêve*, at that time full of people, by which two men were killed, as I was told, and I did not wiſh to verify the aſſertion myſelf, but retired.

They then proceeded to deface and efface every crown, every *fleur de lis*, every inſcription wherein the words king, queen, prince, royal, or the like, were found. The hotels and lodging-houſes were compelled to eraſe and change their names, that of the *Prince de Galles* muſt be called *de Galles* only; that of *Bourbon* muſt have a new name; a ſign *au lys d'or* (the golden lily) was pulled down; even billiard tables are no longer *noble* or *royal*.

The

The *Pont-royal*, the new bridge of *Lewis XVI.* the *Place des Victoires*, the *Place Royale*, the *Rue d' Artois*, *&c.* have all new names, which, added to the diviſion of the kingdom into eighty-three departments, aboliſhing all the ancient noble names of *Bourgogne*, *Champagne*, *Provence*, *Languedoc*, *Bretagne*, *Navarre*, *Normandie*, *&c.* and in their ſtead ſubſtituting ſuch as theſe: *Ain*, *Aube*, *Aude*, *Cher*, *Creuſe*, *Doubs*, *Eure*, *Gard*, *Gers*, *Indre*, *Lot*, *Orne*, *Sarte*, *Tarne*, *Var*, *&c.* which are the names of inſignificant rivers; to that of Paris into forty-eight new ſections, and to all titles being likewiſe aboliſhed, makes it very difficult for a ſtranger to know any thing about the geography of the kingdom, nor what were the *ci-devant* titles of ſuch of the nobility as ſtill remain in France, and who are at preſent only known by their family names.

BEHEADING. DEAD NAKED BODIES.

BUT to return to thoſe "active citizens, whom ariſtocratic inſolence has ſtiled *ſans culottes*, *brigands*."*

On Sunday, they dragged a man to the *Hôtel de Ville*, before a magiſtrate, to be tried for having ſtolen ſomething in the *Tuileries*, as they ſaid. He was accordingly tried, ſearched, and nothing being found on him, was acquitted; *n' importe*, ſaid theſe

* Theſe are the words of a French newſpaper, called, *Journal univerſel, ou Revolutions des Royaumes, par J. P. Audorin.* No. 994, for Sunday, 12 Auguſt, 4th year of Liberty, under the motto of Liberty, Patriotiſm and Truth.

theſe citizens, we muſt have his head for all that, for we caught him in the act of ſtealing. They laid him on his back on the ground, and in the preſence of the judge, who had acquitted him, they ſawed off his head in about a quarter of an hour, with an old notched ſcythe, and then gave it to the boys to carry about on a pike, leaving the carcaſe in the juſtice-hall.*

At the corner of almoſt every chief ſtreet is a black marble ſlab, inſerted in the wall about ten feet-high, on which is cut in large letters, gilt, *Loix et actes de l'authorité publique* (laws and acts of

* This is inſerted on the authority of a lady, a native of the French Weſt-India Iſles, who reſided in the ſame hotel with me, and who, with two gentlemen who attended her, were witneſſes to this tranſaction, which they told to whoever choſe to liſten.

of the public authority) and underneath are paſted the daily and ſometimes hourly decrees and notices of the National Aſſembly. One of theſe acquainted the citizens, that *Mandat* (the former commander-general of the national guards) had yeſterday undergone the puniſhment due to his crimes; that is to ſay, the people had cut off his head.

During ſeveral days after *the day* I procured all the Paris newſpapers, about twenty, but all on the ſame ſide, as the people had put the editors of the ariſtocratic papers, *hors d'etat de parler* (prevented their ſpeaking) by beheading one or two of them, and deſtroying all their preſſes.

They, about this time, hanged two money changers (people who gave paper for *louis d' ors*, crowns, and guineas)

neas) under the idea that the money was ſent to the emigrants.

On the Saturday morning, at ſeven, I was in the *Tuileries* gardens; only thirty-eight dead naked bodies were ſtill lying there; they were however covered where decency required; the people who ſtript them on the preceding evening, having cut a gaſh in the belly, and left a bit of the ſhirt ſticking to the carcaſe by means of the dried blood. I was told, that the body of a lady had juſt been carried out of the *Caroufel* ſquare; ſhe was the only woman killed, and that probably by accident. Here I had the pleaſure of ſeeing many beautiful ladies (and ugly ones too as I thought) walking arm in arm with their male friends, though ſo early in the morning, and forming little groups, occupied in contemplating the mangled naked and ſtiff carcaſes.

The

The fair ſex has been equally courageous and curious, in former times, in this as well as in other countries; and of this we ſhall produce a few inſtances, as follows.

COURAGE

COURAGE AND CURIOSITY OF THE FAIR SEX. MASSACRE IN 1572.

ON the 24th of Auguſt, St. Bartholemew's day, 1572, the maſſacre of the Hugonots or Calviniſts, began by the murder of Admiral *Coligni*; the ſignal was to have been given at midnight; but *Catherine of Medicis*, mother to the then King Charles IX. (who was only two and twenty years of age) *haſtened the ſignal more than an hour*, and endeavoured to encourage her ſon, by quoting a paſſage from a ſermon: "What pity do we not ſhew in being cruel? what cruelty would it not be to have pity?"

In *Mr. Wraxall's* account of this maſſacre, in his *Memoirs of the Kings of France of the Race of Valois*, compiled from all the French hiſtorians, he ſays, *Soubiſe*, covered with wounds, after a long and gallant defence, was finally put to death under the queen-mother's windows. The ladies of the court, from a ſavage and horrible curioſity, went to view his naked body, diſfigured and bloody.

An Italian firſt cut off *Coligni's* head, which was preſented to *Catherine of Medicis*. The populace then exhauſted all their brutal and unreſtrained fury on the trunk. They cut off the hands, after which it was left on a dunghill; in the afternoon they took it up again, dragged it three days in the dirt, then on the banks of the *Seine*, and laſtly carried it to *Mont-faucon* (an eminence between the *Fauxbourg St. Martin* and the

the *Temple*, on which they erected a gallows). It was here hung by the feet with an iron chain, and a fire lighted under it, with which it was half roafted. In this ſituation the King and ſeveral of the courtiers went to ſurvey it. Theſe remains were at length taken down privately in the night, and interred at *Chantilly*."

" During ſeven days the maſſacre did not ceaſe, though its extreme fury ſpent itſelf in the two firſt."

" Every enormity, every profanation, every atrocious crime, which zeal, revenge, and cruel policy are capable of influencing mankind to commit, ſtain the dreadful regiſters of this unhappy period. More than five thouſand perſons of all ranks periſhed by various ſpecies of deaths. The *Seine* was loaded with carcaſes floating on it, and *Charles*-

fed

ſed his eyes from the windows of the *Louvre*, with this unnatural and abominable ſpectacle of horror. A butcher who entered the palace during the heat of the maſſacre, boaſted to his ſovereign, baring his bloody arm, that he himſelf, had diſpatched an hundred and fifty."

" *Catherine of Medicis*, the preſiding demon, who ſcattered deſtruction in ſo many ſhapes, was not melted into pity at the view of ſuch complicated and extenſive miſery; ſhe gazed with ſavage ſatisfaction on the head of *Coligni* which was brought her."

Sully only ſlightly mentions this maſſacre, of which he was notwithſtanding an eye-witneſs, becauſe he was but twelve years of age.

Mezeray gives the moſt circumſtantial account of it; he ſays, " The ſtreets were

were paved with dead or dying bodies, the *portes-cochéres*, (great gates of the hotels) were ſtopped up with them, there were heaps of them in the public ſquares, the ſtreet-kennels overflowed with blood, which ran guſhing into the river. Six hundred houſes were pillaged at different times, and four thouſand perſons were maſſacred with all the inhumanity and all the tumult that can be imagined."

" Among the ſlain was *Charles de Quelleue Pontivy*, likewiſe called *Soubiſe*, becauſe he had married *Catherine*, only daughter and heireſs of *Jean de Partenay* Baron *de Soubiſe*: this Lady had entered an action againſt him for impotence; His naked dead body being among others dragged before the *Louvre*, there were ladies curious enough to examine leiſurely, if they could diſcover the

cauſe or the marks of the defect of which he had been accuſed."

Brantome, in his memoirs of *Charles* IX. ſays, "As ſoon as it was day the king looked out of the window, and ſeeing that many people were running away in the *fauxbourg St. Germain*, he took a large hunting *arque-buſe*, and ſhot at them many times, but in vain, for the gun did not carry ſo far.* He took great pleaſure in ſeeing floating in the river, under his windows, more than four thouſand dead bodies."

A French writer, *Mr. du Laure*, in a Deſcription of Paris, juſt publiſhed, ſays, "About thirty thouſand perſons were killed on that night in Paris and in the country; few of the citizens but were

* The king was ſhooting from the *Louvre*, and the *Fauxbourg St. Germain* is on the other ſide of the river.

were either aſſaſſins or aſſaſſinated. Ambition, the hatred of the great, of a woman, the feebleneſs and cruelty of of a king, the ſpirit of party, the fanaticiſm of the people, animated thoſe ſcenes of horror, which do not depoſe ſo much againſt the French nation, at that time governed by ſtrangers, as againſt the paſſions of the great, and the ill-directed zeal of the religion of an ignorant populace."

Another French publication ſays, "The 10th of Auguſt, 1792, was much more terrible than the 24th of Auguſt, 1572," for the reaſons I muſt refer to the pamphlet. *

A few

* *Revolutions de Paris, No.* 161, *par Prudhomme, membre de la Societé des indigens, ſous la deviſe," Les Grands ne nous paroiſent grands que parceque nous ſommes a genoux—Levons nous.*—(The Great are only great becauſe we are kneeling.—Let us riſe.)

A few more modern inſtances of female fortitude are given in a note.*

* On the 28th of March, 1757, *Damiens*, who ſtabbed *Lewis* XV. was executed in the *Place de Greve*; four horſes were to pull his arms and legs from his body: they were fifty minutes pulling in vain, and at laſt his joints were obliged to be cut: he ſupported theſe torments patiently, and expired whilſt the tendons of his ſhoulders were cutting, though he was living after his legs and thighs had been torn from his body; his right hand had been previouſly cut off. I was in *Paris* in 1768, and then, and at various times ſince have been aſſured by eye-witneſſes, that almoſt all the windows of the ſquare where the execution was performed were hired by ladies, at from two to ten *louis* each.

Mr. Thickneſſe in his "*Year's journey through France and part of Spain*," in a letter dated *Dijon, in Burgundy*, 1776, mentions a man whom he ſaw broke alive on the wheel by, "the executioner and *his mother*, who aſſiſted at this horrid buſineſs, theſe both ſeemed to enjoy the deadly office."

I have formerly given an account of the Spaniſh ladies enjoying the barbarities of the bull-fights.

MISCEL-

MISCELLANIES. NUMBER OF SLAIN.

ON that ſame Saturday morning the dead Swiſs, the broken furniture of the palace, and the burning woodwork of the barracks, were all gathered together in a vaſt heap, and ſet fire to. I ſaw this pile at twenty or thirty yards diſtance, and I was told that ſome of the women who were ſpectators took out an arm or a leg that was broiling, to taſte: this I did *not ſee*, but I ſee no reaſon for *not believing it*.

On the afternoon of this day, the coffee-houſes were, as uſual, filled with idle people, who amuſed themſelves with playing at the baby-game of *domino*.

No

No coaches except *fiacres* (hackney-coaches) were now to be ſeen about the ſtreets: the theatres continued on the following mornings to advertiſe their performances, and in the afternoon freſh advertiſements were paſted over theſe, ſaying, there would be *relache au theatre* (reſpite, intermiſſion.) A few days after, ſome of the theatres advertiſed to perform for the benefit of the families of the ſlain, but few perſons attended the repreſentation, through fear; becauſe the *ſans-culottes* talked of pulling down all the theatres, which, they ſaid, *gataient les mœurs*, (corrupted the morals) of the people.

Ever ſince the 10th, I knew the barriers had been guarded, to prevent any perſon from leaving Paris, but I now was informed that that had been the caſe three days previous to that day, which may ſeem to imply that ſome apprehenſions

prehenſions were formed, that violent meaſures would take place ſomewhere.

About this time the officers were obliged by the *ſans-culottes* to wear worſted inſtead of gold or ſilver ſhoulder-knots; and no more *cloudy* carriages were to be ſeen in the ſtreets.

Portraits of the king, with the body of a hog, and of the queen, with that of a tygreſs were engraven and publicly ſold. A book was publiſhed, entitled, *Crimes of Louis* XVI. the author of which advertiſed that he was then printing a book of the *Crimes of the Popes*, after which he intended to publiſh the crimes of all the potentates in Europe.

As I could not get out of Paris, to make any little excurſions to nurſery and other gardens, to *Vincennes*, to *Montreuil*, and as the inhabitants of

Paris

Paris were too much alarmed to retain any reliſh for ſociety, (public places out of the queſtion,) I was deſirous of getting away as ſoon as poſſible, and applied firſt to the uſual officers for a paſs, which was refuſed. That of *Lord Gower* (the ambaſſador) was at this time of no uſe, but it became ſo afterwards, as ſhall be mentioned.

On the Monday (13th Auguſt) I wrote a letter of about ten lines to the Preſident of the National Aſſembly, ſoliciting a paſs. This I carried myſelf, and ſent it in by one of the clerks. The Preſident immediately read the letter, and the Aſſembly decreed a paſs for me; but the next day, when I applied for it to the *comité de ſurveillance*, (committee of inſpection) it, or they, knew nothing of the matter. I then went to the *mairie* (mayoralty houſe) but in vain.

Here

Here an officer of the national guard who had been preſent during the whole of the battle of the 10th, ſaid to me, "*La journée a eté un peu forte, nous avons eu plus de quinze cens des notres de tués,*" (the day was rather warm; we have had more than fifteen hundred of our own people killed.) This was confirmed by many more of the officers there, with whom I had a quarter of an hour's converſation, and they all eſtimated the number of the ſlain at above ſix thouſand, which may probably be accounted for in the following manner, but a demonſtration is impoſſible.

Some aſſert that there were eight hundred Swiſs ſoldiers in the *chateau* of the *Tuileries*; others but five hundred: let us take the medium of ſix hundred and fifty. They had, as every one allows, ſix and thirty charges each, and they fired till their ammunition was

expended. This makes above three and twenty thouſand ſhot, every one of which muſt have taken place, on a mob as thick as hailſtones after a ſhower: but allowing for the Swiſs themſelves, who were killed during the engagement, which diminiſhes the number of ſhot, and then allowing likewiſe, that of two thouſand perſons who were in the palace, we here ſay nothing of the remaining thirteen or fourteen hundred, moſt of whom were firing as well as they could, perhaps it may not appear exaggerated to ſay, that out of above twenty thouſand ſhot, four thouſand muſt have taken place mortally; and this includes the fifteen hundred of the national guard, which were *certainly* known to be miſſing. Of the other two thouſand five hundred ſlain, the number could not ſo correctly be aſcertained, as they conſiſted of citizens without regimentals or uniform, and of *ſans-culottes*, none

of

of whom were regiſtered. All the perſons in the palace were killed; of theſe, few, if any, were taken away immediately, whereas when any of the adverſe party were killed, there were people enough who were glad of the opportunity of eſcaping from this ſlaughter, by carrying away the corpſe. We muſt then reflect on the number of waggons and carts employed all night in the ſame offices, and then we ſhall ſee great reaſon to double the number of the ſlain, as has been done in various publications.

No idea of this number could be formed by ſeeing the field of battle, becauſe ſeveral bodies were there lying in heaps, and of the others not above two or three could be ſeen at a time, as the ſtreets were after the engagement filled with ſpectators, who walked among and over the carcaſes.

Of

Of the feelings of these spectators, I judge by my own: I might perhaps have disliked seeing a single dead body, but the great number immediately reconciled me to the sight.

BREECHES. PIKES. NECESSARY PASSPORTS.

ANOTHER particular relative to the *ſans-culottes* is their ſtandard, being an old pair of breeches, which they carry on the top of a pike, thruſt through the waiſtband; the *poiſſardes* likewiſe uſe the ſame ſtandard, though it ſo happened that I never ſaw it. On the memorable 20th of June laſt, a pikeman got on the top of the Tuileries, where he waved the enſign, or rather ſhook the breeches to the populace.

The pike-ſtaves for the army are of different lengths; of ſix, nine, and twelve feet: by this means three ranks

of pike-bearers can uſe their arms at once, with the points of the three rows of pikes evenly extended.

The letter which I had written to the Preſident, notwithſtanding its eventual ill ſucceſs, cauſed ſeveral Engliſh perſons jointly to write a ſomewhat ſimilar letter; in which, after having repreſented that their *wives* and children *wanted* them, they ſaid, they hoped their reaſons would appear *vraiſemblables*, or have the ſemblance of truth. The Aſſembly on hearing this burſt into a laugh, and paſſed on to the order of the day.

On the 16th I carried a paſſport from *Lord Gower* to the office of *Mr. le Brun*, the miniſter for foreign affairs; here I was told to leave it, and I ſhould have another in its ſtead the next day. The

next

next day I applied for it, and was told, no paſſports could be delivered.

The matter now appeared to me to become ſerious, as the courier who had carried the account of the affair of the 10th to London was not yet returned, and that rumours were ſpread, that the Engliſh in Paris were almoſt all *grands ſeigneurs & ariſtocrates*; ſo that I ſaw only two probable means of ſafety; one of which was, to draw up a petition to the National Aſſembly, in behalf of all the Britiſh ſubjects, to get it ſigned by as many as I could find, and who might chuſe to ſign it, and to carry it to the Aſſembly in a ſmall body, which might have been the means of procuring a paſs; and in caſe this was refuſed, the other plan would have been for all the Britiſh to have incorporated themſelves into a *Legion Britannique*, and offered their ſervices according to the exigence

exigence of the caſe.* This petition was accordingly, on the 18th, drawn up by a member of the Engliſh Parliament; tranſlated into French, and carried about to be ſigned; when at the bankers we fortunately met with a perſon who informed us, that our paſſes were ready at the moment, at *Mr. le Brun's*: thither we went; I obtained my paſs at two o'clock afternoon, the petition was torn and given to the winds; I took a hackney coach that inſtant, to carry me to the *Poſte aux chevaux*, ordered the horſes, and before three I was out of the barriers of Paris.

Here follows a copy of my paſſport.

At

* Before, and on the 10th of Auguſt, there were not above thirty Britiſh travellers in Paris, but after that day, in leſs than a week it was ſuppoſed that above two thouſand had from all parts of the kingdom reſorted to the capital, in order to obtain paſſports to get away.

At the top of the paper is an engraving of a ſhield, on which is inſcribed *Vivre libre ou mourir* (live free or die,) ſupported by two female figures, the *dexter* repreſenting *Minerva* ſtanding, with a cap of liberty at the end of a pike; the *ſiniſter*, the French conſtitution perſonified as a woman ſitting on a lion, with one hand holding a book, on which is written *Conſtitution Françaiſe*, *droits de l' homme*, and with the other ſupporting a crown over the ſhield, which crown is effaced by a daſh with a pen.

Then follows

La nation, *la loi*, *le roi*; this is alſo obliterated with a pen, and inſtead is written

Liberté, *Egalité*
Au nom de la nation.

A tous officiers, civils et militaires, chargés de ſurveiller et de maintenir l'ordre

l'ordre public dans les differents departemens du Royaume, et à tous autres qu'il appartiendra il eſt ordonné de laiſſer librement paſſer *T—— anglais retournant en Angleterre, porteur d'un certificat de ſon ambaſſadeur.** Sans donner ni ſouffrir qu'il lui ſoit donné aucun empéchement, le preſent paſſe-port valable pour *quinze jours* ſeulement.

Donné à *Paris* le 16 aouſt l'an 4 de la liberté

Vû à la Mairie le 17 aouſt 1792.

L'an 4e de la libertè.

Petion.

Here

* What is here in italics is in manuſcript in the original. There is no *Monſieur* nor *Madame*, the word, *anglais* ſhowing the gender of the perſon to whom the paſs was granted, and is ſufficient for the purpoſe.

Here is an impreſſion, in red wax, of the arms of Paris, which are *gules*, a three-maſt ſhip in full ſail, a chief *azur*, *ſemé* with *fleurs de lis*, *or*, the ſhield environed with oak branches and the cap of liberty as a creſt. The inſcription underneath is *Mairie de Paris*, 1789. On one ſide of this ſeal is an eſcutcheon with the arms of France, crowned, and over the crown there is a daſh with a pen. And underneath,

Gratis. Le miniſtre des affaires etrangeres

Le Brun.

Vu paſſer Abbeville en Conſeil permanent le 20 *Aouſt* 1792. Signed by a municipal officer.

And on the back of the paſſport,

Vû au comité de la ſection poiſſonniere ce 18 *aouſt* 1792.

Signed

Signed by two commiſſaries at the barriers of St. Denis, at Paris.

Permis d' embarquer à Calais le 22 *aouſt* 1792.

Signed by a Secretary.

MISCELLANIES. DANCING. POULTRY. TAVERNS. WIG.

SOME days before the demolition of the ſtatue of *Henri* IV. on the *Pont-neuf*, there was a flag placed near that ſtatue, on which was painted *citoyens la Patrie eſt en danger;* (citizens, the mother-country is in danger) and it ſtill remained there when I came away.

On the Monday after *the* Friday, I ſaw a paper on the walls, among thoſe publiſhed by authority, wherein a perſon acquainted the public, that on the preceding Saturday, in conſequence of ſome ſuſpicions which had been entertained of his principles, his houſe had been viſited by above thirty thouſand

perſons;* and that notwithſtanding maſons and ſmiths had been employed in pulling down, breaking open and ſcrutinizing, the people had *found nothing* to criminate him, and he had *found nothing* miſſing in conſequence of their ſcrutiny. I had the pleaſure of reading this aloud to an aſſemblage of elderly ladies, not one of whom could ſee to read it, as it was placed out of their *focus*, or too high, as they ſaid.

Before the 10th I ſaw ſeveral dancing parties of the *Poiſſardes* and *ſans-culottes* in the beer-houſes, on the *Quai des Ormes* and the *Quai St. Paul*, and have played the favourite and animating air of *ça ira*, on the fiddle, to eight couple of dancers; the ceiling of theſe rooms (which open into

* *Poco mas o menos*, (a little more or leſs) as the Spaniards ſay when they are complimented with *Viva V.S. mil anos* (may you live a thouſand years.)

into the ſtreet) is not above ten feet high, and on this ceiling (which is generally white waſhed) are the numbers 1 2 to 8, in black, and the ſame in red, which mark the places where the ladies and gentlemen are to ſtand. When the dance was concluded, I requeſted the ladies to ſalute me *(m'embraſſer)* which they did, by gently touching my cheek with their lips. But a period was put to all theſe amuſements by the occurrences of the 10th; after which day, moſt of my time was employed in endeavouring to obtain a paſſport.

On the *Quai des Auguſtins*, at ſix or ſeven in the morning, may be ſeen a market of above a quarter of a mile long, well ſtocked with fowls, pigeons, ducks, geeſe and turkies: theſe birds are all termed *Volaille*. Rabbits are likewiſe ſold in this market. I alſo ſaw here a few live pheaſants, red-legged

legged partridges and quails in cages, for ſale.

I did not ſee a *louis d'or* this time in Paris; it is probable that a new golden coin may be ſtruck of a different value and name, and *without* the name of the die-engraver.

There are few, if any, *tables d'hôte* (ordinaries) in Paris at preſent, except at the inns. I have not ſeen any for many years, becauſe the hour of dining at them is about one o'clock, and that it is cuſtomary to be ſerved in thoſe coffee-houſes which are kept by *reſtaurateurs* and *traiteurs* (cooks) after the Engliſh manner, at ſmall tables, and there are bills of fare, with the prices of the articles marked. The moſt celebrated of theſe houſes is called *la Taverne de Londres*, in the garden of the *Palais-Royal*: here are large public rooms, and alſo many ſmall

ſmall ones, and a bill of fare printed on a folio ſheet, containing almoſt every ſort of proviſion, (carp, eels, and pickled ſalmon are the only fiſh I have ſeen there.) An Engliſhman may here have his beef-ſteak, plum-pudding, Cheſhire cheeſe, porter and punch juſt as in London, and at about the ſame price, (half the price as the exchange then was.) Thirty-five ſorts of wine are here enumerated. That of *Tokay* is at two *livres* for a ſmall glaſs, of which a quart-bottle may contain about fifteen. *Rheniſh*, *Mountain*, *Alicante*, *Rota*, and red *Frontignan* at 6 livres, *Champagne*, *Claret*, *Hermitage*, 4*l.* 10*s.* *Port*, 3*l.* 10*s.* *Burgundy*, 3*l.* *Porter*, 2*l.* 10*s.* Moſt of the diſhes are of ſilver, and I dined at two or three other taverns were all the diſhes and plates were of ſilver.

The barbers or hair-dreſſers have generally written on their ſign *Ici on rajeunit: rajeunir* means properly to colour or die the hair, but in this inſtance it only expreſſes, here people are made to look younger than they are, by having their hair dreſſed. I ſaw a peruke-maker's ſign repreſenting the fable of *the man and his two wives*, thus: A middle-aged gentleman is ſitting in a magnificent apartment, between an old lady and a young one, faſhionably dreſſed. His head is entirely bald, the old lady having juſt pulled out the black hairs, as the young one did the grey: and Cupid is flying over his head, holding a nice periwig ready to put on it.

EXTENT,

EXTENT, POPULATION, &c. OF FRANCE.

THE authorities for a great part of what follows are *Mr. Rabaut's* Hiſtory of the Revolution, 1792; *Mr. du Laure's* Paris, 1791, *Geographie de France*, 1792, ſecond edition, and *Voyage dans les Departemens de la France*, 1792.

France is a country which extends nine degrees from North to South, and between ten and eleven from Eaſt to Weſt, making ſix and twenty thouſand ſquare leagues, and containing twenty-ſeven millions of people. In 1790, " There were four millions of armed men in France acquainted with their own ſtrength and above all with their rights;

rights; three of theſe millions wore the uniform of the nation." The number of warriors, or fighting men, is very conſiderably encreaſed ſince that time.

"In this immenſe population is found at leaſt three millions of individuals of different religions, whom the preſent catholicks look upon with brotherly eyes. The proteſtant and the Catholick now embrace each other on the threſhold were *Coligni* was murdered; and the diſciples of *Calvin* invoke the Eternal after their manner, within a few paces* of the balcony from whence *Charles IX.* ſhot at his ſubjects."

In

* The church of *St. Louis du Louvre* is at preſent made uſe of as a place of worſhip by proteſtants.

All the church lands are reverted to the nation.

In a ſpeech which the Abbé *Maury* made in the National Aſſembly, about two years ago, he eſtimated

In this country there are no titles, no armorial bearings, no liveries, no corporations, no excluſive rights of hunting, fiſhing, warrens and dove-cots, no game-laws, no turnpikes, no troubleſome and vexatious cuſtom-houſe duties, no inquiſitorial ſearches to moleſt travellers on the road, nor citizens in their houſes, no monopolies, not even in the diverſions of the people, ſuch as play-houſes,

eſtimated the value of the property belonging to eccleſiaſticks in France at two thouſand two hundred millions of livres, *Deux milliards deux cens millions)* near ninety-two millions ſterling, the intereſt or produce of which, at $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum, amounts to the three millions beforementioned.

France ſuffices to itſelf; it contains all the indigenous productions of Europe.

The French hope, that the number of foreigners who will reſort to their country, deſirous of ranging themſelves under the banners of liberty, after it ſhall be more ſettled, will abundantly compenſate the loſs of the emigrants.

houſes, ball-rooms, &c. no licenſes, no apprenticeſhips. The trade to India is allowed to every one; the civil rights, the equality of contributions, of admiſſion to public offices, of rewards, of puniſhments, are fixed; every liberty in action, in diſcourſe, in writing,* in opinion, in religion, and in worſhip, is permitted under the protection of the law, which only puniſhes the evils done to ſociety or to individuals.

The capital, when compared to London, for extent is as 264 to 195, (nearly as 7 to 5) that is to ſay, according to the calculation beforementioned (p. 35) Paris ſtands on $6\frac{99}{121}$ ſquare miles of ground, and London on $5\frac{35}{168}$.

It contains a million and 130 thouſand inhabitants, which is fifty thouſand more

* This is not exactly the caſe relative to political writings at preſent.

more than it did two years ago; theſe formerly inhabited *Verſailles*, and left it at the time the court did.

Lyon contains 160 thouſand perſons.

Marſeille, the moſt populous, in proportion to the ſize, of any city in Europe, contains, in a ſpot of little more than three miles in circumference, 120 thouſand perſons, which includes about 30,000 mariners on board of the ſhips in the harbour.*

Bordeaux, 100,000. The population of many more cities is given in a note,

* I was there in 1768, and again in 1783 and 1784, above four months. People of all nations are there ſeen in their proper habits; all languages are ſpoken; it is a free port, and the ſtaple of the Levant trade, as well as of the Weſt-Indian commerce.—There are regular veſſels which ſail monthly to Conſtantinople.

note,* beſides which there are others, the number of whoſe inhabitants I cannot learn, ſuch as *Toulouſe*, *Toulon*, *Breſt*, *Orange*, *Blois*, *Avignon*, &c.

The

* *Dunkerque*	80,000	*Dijon* -	20,000
Rouen -	73,000	*Valenciennes*	20,000
Lille -	65,000	*St. Malo* -	18,000
Nantes -	60,000	*Beziers* -	18,000
Niſmes -	50,000	*Sedan* -	18,000
Straſbourg -	46,000	*Carcaſſonne*	18,000
Amiens -	44,000	*Havre de Grace*	18,000
Metz -	40,000	*Moulins* -	17,000
Caen -	40,000	*La Rochelle*	16,000
Orleans -	40,000	*Poitiers* -	16,000
Rennes -	35,000	*Auxerre* -	16,000
Nancy -	34,000	*Perpignan*	16,000
Montpellier	32,000	*Châlons* -	15,000
Reims -	30,000	*Beauvais* -	15,000
Clermont -	30,000	*Riom* -	15,000
Troyes -	30,000	*Nevers* -	14,000
Grenoble -	30,000	*Boulogne* -	12,000
Beſançon -	26,000	*Bayonne* -	12,000
Aix -	25,000	*Soiſſons* -	12,000
Bourges -	25,000	*Angoulême*	11,000
Tours -	22,000	*Pau* -	11,000
Arras -	22,000	*Alby* -	10,000
Limoges -	22,000	*Alais* -	10,000
Abbeville -	20,000	*Graſſe* -	10,000
Verdun -	20,000	*Verſailles* -	10,000
Arles -	20,000		

The nation gains five millions ſterling *per annum* by being without a court, and by not having any unneceſſary clergymen to maintain,† and the forfeited eſtates of the emigrants are eſtimated at immenſe ſums.§

The

† By a decree in November, 1789, no curate is to have leſs ſalary than fifty *Louis* per annum, not including his houſe and garden. Many of the French at preſent think that clergymen ſhould be retained like phyſicians, and paid by thoſe only who want them. By this means, they ſay, religious quarrels would be avoided; of all quarrels the moſt abſurd, becauſe nobody can underſtand any thing about the matter. "*Perſonne n' y entend rien.*"

§ The civil liſt mentioned in page 78, was according to the old eſtabliſhment. In January, 1790, the king was requeſted to fix a ſum for the civil liſt himſelf, and in June following he ſent a letter to the National Aſſembly, demanding five and twenty millions of livres. It was decreed that inſtant.

The heavy taxes on ſalt *(la gabelle)* and on Tobacco are ſuppreſſed, and thoſe two articles are allowed to be objects of commerce.*

" No city in the world can offer ſuch a ſpectacle as that of Paris, agitated by ſome great paſſion, becauſe in no other the communication is ſo ſpeedy, and the ſpirits ſo active. Paris contains citizens from all the provinces, and theſe various characters blended together compoſe the national character, which is diſtinguiſhed by a wonderful impetuoſity. Whatever they will do is done." Witneſs the taking of the *Baſtille* in a ſingle day, which had formerly withſtood the ſiege of a whole army during three and twenty days. And witneſs the 10th of Auguſt. The majeſty

* Salt, which was formerly ſold at fourteen *ſols* per pound, is now at a ſingle *ſol.* Tobacco is permitted to be cultivated by " whoever will."

majeſty of the people was never more conſpicuous than on that day.

I have been frequently told by perſons in England, that a regular and diſciplined army may eaſily cruſh a herd of raw and inexperienced rabble, ſuch as they ſuppoſed the French were, although ten times more numerous. This may poſſibly be the event in ſmall numbers; but, if we ſtate the caſe with large numbers, for inſtance fifty thouſand men of the greateſt courage, and of the moſt perfect diſcipline, and who are fighting for pay, without any perſonal motive, againſt five hundred thouſand men, whom we ſhall ſuppoſe utterly ignorant of the art of war, but who conceive they are fighting for their liberty and their country, for their families and their property, and then reflect on the courage and bravery of theſe very men, on their impetuoſity, their

their *acharnement*, or desperate violence in fight, which may be compared to the irresistible force of water-spouts, and of whirlwinds, it may not appear too partial to conjecture, that such persons may perceive some little reason for suspending, if not for altering, their opinion,* and

* I saw many thousands of these men (from my windows) on their way to the *Tuileries*, early on *the* Friday morning; their march was at the rate of perhaps five miles an hour, without running or looking aside; and this was the pace they used when they carried heads upon pikes, and when they were in pursuit of important business, rushing along the streets like a torrent, and attending wholly and solely to the object they had in view. On such occasions, when I saw them approaching, I turned into some cross street till they were passed, not that I had any thing to apprehend, but the being swept along with the crowd, and perhaps trampled upon. I cannot express what I felt on seeing such immense bodies of men so vigorously actuated by the same principle. I saw also many thousands of volunteers going

and may now eſtimate the degree of danger this nation may apprehend from the attacks of extraneous powers, *provided its own people are unanimous.*

EMENDATIONS.

going to join the armies at the frontiers, marching along the *Boulevards*, almoſt at the ſame pace, accompanied as far as the Barriers by their women, who were carrying their muſkets for them; ſome with large ſauſages, pieces of cold meat, and loaves of bread, ſtuck on the bayonets, and all laughing, or ſinging *ça ira.*

The French writers themſelves ſay, "In all popular commotions the women have always ſhown the greateſt boldneſs."

EMENDATIONS AND ADDITIONS.

RETURN TO CALAIS.

THE paragraph at the top of page 14, is intended to be merely deſcriptive, but not ludicrous, ſo that the reader is requeſted to expunge the word *night*.

In the enumeration of the Biſhopricks (page 16) I unaccountably omitted the ten metropolitan ſees, which are thoſe of *Paris*, *Lyon*, *Bourdeaux*, *Rouen*, *Reims*, *Beſançon*, *Bourges*, *Rennes*, *Aix* and *Toulouſe:* Thus there are eighty-three biſhopricks, or one for each department.

After

After what is ſaid (in page 115) relative to the diviſion of the country, there ſhould, in juſtice, be added: " To the confuſed medley of *Bailiwicks*, *Seneſchal-juriſdictions*, *Elections*, *Generalities*, *Dioceſes*, *Parliaments*, *Governments*, *&c.* there ſucceeded a ſimple and uniform diviſion; there were no longer any provinces, but only one family, one nation: France was the nation of eighty-three departments." Notwithſtanding this, I regret the ancient *names* of the provinces. The old *Atlas* of France is become uſeleſs, as the whole of its geography is altered. The land is at preſent divided into nine regions, and each of theſe into nine departments; Paris and the country about ten miles around (24 ſquare leagues) forms one, and the Iſland of *Corſica* another department. In the modern *Atlas*, after every new name, is put *ci-devant*, and then the old name, thus: *Region du Levant*, *departement*

departement de la côte d'or, ci-devant Bourgogne. I called one day, after dining in a tavern, for a bottle of wine of the *Departement de l' Aube, Region des Sources*, the landlord conſulted his *Atlas*, and then brought the bottle of *Champagne* I required. It will be ſome time before foreigners are ſufficiently familiarized to the new phraſes which muſt be uſed for *Gaſcon, Normand, Breton, Provençal, Picard, &c.**

The

* The author of the *Voyage de France* ſays, "The actual diviſion of France may appear to geographers as defective as the ancient one. Perhaps artiſts ſhould have been more conſulted. Then there would not have been ſhown in it ſo much of the ſpirit of party, which, in great aſſemblies, too often ſmothers the voice of reaſon, nor ſo many effects of the ignorance of political meaſures, who lightly ſtride over barriers which nature has oppoſed to them, and who appear to have forgotten the neceſſity of communications."

The following paragraphs are taken from the new *Voyage de France.*

" During fourteen hundred years, priority in follies, in ſuperſtition, in ignorance, in fanaticiſm, and in ſlavery, was the picture of France. It was juſt, therefore, that priority in philoſophy, and in knowledge, ſhould ſucceed to ſo many odious pre-eminences."

" The French people, to whom liberty is now new, are like the waves of the ſea, which roll long after the tempeſt has ceaſed: and of which the agitation is neceſſary to depoſe on the ſhores the ſcum which covers them."

" The confuſion inſeparable from a new order of things, has neceſſarily cauſed Paris to ſwarm with vagabonds; ſo that far from being ſurpriſed that ſome crimes have been committed, we ought rather

rather to wonder that they are not more frequent."

" When *Louis XVI.* was brought back to Paris (25 June, 1791) the inhabitants of the *fauxbourgs* paſted a placard (advertiſement) againſt the walls, ſaying, " Whoever applauds him ſhall " be cudgelled, whoever attacks him " ſhall be hanged." An awful ſilence was obſerved."

After the account of the Pantheon (p. 35) ſhould be added: In April, 1791, the body of *Mirabeau* was depoſited here; and, in July following, that of *Voltaire.* Soon after this it was decreed, that *Rouſſeau* had merited the honours due to great men, but that his aſhes ſhould remain where they were.

To the liſt of engravings of the *Maiden* muſt be added another, prefixed

fixed to a little tract, called *Gibbet-Law*.

By *premier An de l' Egalité*, (firſt year of Equality) it is not to be underſtood that every perſon in France is equal, but that as they have no ſovereign, no perſon is above, but every perſon is equally under the protection of the law. This matter has been both miſunderſtood and miſrepreſented in England.

On the 18th I was out of the barriers of Paris by three in the afternoon, and proceeded to *Chantilly*, where we* arrived at nine, and remained for the night.

* The Gentleman who came with me, an Engliſh and an Iriſh Gentleman, with their Ladies, in their own chaiſes.

There is an octavo Deſcription of *Chantilly* juſt publiſhed, with a map, and twenty *mezzotinto* views of the gardens.

night. We were informed that two hundred *Sans-culottes* and *Marſeillois* had walked hither from Paris, (28 miles) two or three days before, had pulled down an equeſtrian ſtatue, (probably that of the Conſtable *de Montmorenci*) cut off a man's head, carried it about the ſtreets on a pike, *à la mode de Paris*, caught and eat moſt of the carp which had been ſwimming in the ponds which ſurround the palace above a hundred years, were then in the ſtables and intended to return to Paris the next day. They did no other damage to the building than breaking the *Condé* arms, which were carved in ſtone.

The night of the next day we paſſed at *Flixcourt*, and that of the Monday at the Poſt-houſe, at the foot of the hill on which *Boulogne* is ſituated.

On

On Tueſday the 21ſt we arrived at Calais in the morning; the wind was ſo violent and unfavourable that we were detained here till the 24th, when we ſailed, and had a paſſage of ſeven hours to Dover.

There was nothing to remark on the road from Paris to Calais, except that the harveſt was not yet got in, for want of hands, that the corn was *lodged*, and ſowing itſelf again; that every perſon and thing was as quiet as if nothing had happened in Paris, and that no one knew the particulars of what *had* happened.

At Calais many perſons wore trowſers, after the faſhion of the *Sans-culottes*.

EPILOGUE.

SOON after my return to London the two following paragraphs appeared in the news-papers.

" T. has been over to France, botanizing, and has gotten what he went to ſeek."

" I'll tell you, my Lord Fool,
From this Nettle danger we pluck the *Flower* ſafety."

This I inſert merely on account of the *Bêtiſe* of the quotation. The Dutch inſcription on ſticks of ſealing-wax would have been as applicable.

" T.

" T. the Touriſt was the firſt to *fly from Paris on the proſpect of the tumults of the* 10*th of Auguſt.* He is now writing a Hiſtory of the Bloody Murders which diſtinguiſhed that day."

I ſuſpect that the ingenious Genius who wrote this, knew he was miſtaken as to the former part of this paragraph. He may ſay *Trippiſt* now.

I ſhould not have ſeen either of theſe, had they not been pointed out to me by ſome of my " damned good-natured friends." I am in hopes of ſeeing a number of very pretty criticiſms on the foregoing pages; many paſſages were written purpoſely to catch critics, as honey catches gnats; if juſt, they ſhall be attended to, ſhould there be another edition; and if they are merely abſurd, they ſhall be collected, and faithfully preſented

presented to the gentle reader. I have told the truth, and have not "set down aught in malice."

THE END.

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